The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 178. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Ice in Washington brings $2,50 per ton.

—Mr. Morrissey is suggested for Secretary of War.

—Dom Pedro is now "going through" Ireland.

—Miss Sitting Bull is the belle of the Big Horne vale.

—Ex-Governor Haite, of New Hampshire, died yesterday at Keene.

—Mr. Moody's new church, free of debt, at Chicago, was formally dedicated last Sunday.

—Governor Dingley, of Maine, has invited Mr. Blaine to spend the summer with him on Squirrel Island.

—The theatrical managers of New York have organized an association to protect their mutual interests.

—Mrs. Minister Washburne will go to Switzerland for the summer, while Mr. Washburne will go to Caresbad.

—Ex-Governor Seymour had a very narrow escape from lightning yesterday. Governor Tilden's turn comes in November.

—Murder will out. Ned Harris, a colored man, was arrested in Richmond, Va., yesterday on a charge of having murdered his nephew ten years ago.

—Prince Louis Napoleon recently made application to enter the army of Switzerland, and also that of Russia, but in both cases his application was refused.

—The annual reunion of the surviving members of Hood's Texas Brigade, recently held at Bryan, Texas, passed resolutions eulogizing the 'brave and magnanimous Custer."

—Mrs. J. W. Harper, wife of the eldest son of Fletcher Harper, Jr., died at her home at Irvington, Wednesday night, from the effects of prostration produced by the heat.

—Mr. Moody's church in Chicago cost $67,000, and is all paid for—a condition which Mr. Moody insisted should precede its dedication, which took place on Sunday last. The lot cost $22,000 more.

—An old Philadelphia negro was paid his wages in silver half dollars. He gazed benignly upon them as they lay in his palm, grinned as though in triumph, and then exclaimed: "Dat's de stuff de rats can't chaw."

—Does it ever occur to the members of Congress that one unquestionable piece of economy would be to wind up their business and adjourn? If the dispute over the appropriation bills continues much longer, the cost of the prolonged session will nearly counterbalance all the retrenchment effected.

—The Chicago *Times* says that Uncle Samuel has but one eye, and the Chicago *Post* adds that he lost it winking at the sins of his partner, Tweed. Neither is strictly accurate. Uncle Sammy has two eyes, but he is the greatest modern exponent of the Art of knowing just when to be blind in both.

—Miss Blanche Willis Howard, the Maine girl who wrote the charming little book "One Summer," whose sale, according to the publishers, Osgood & Co., was one of the largest in recent literature for a single season, was the poet of the day at the Stuttgart Fourth of July celebration, and her ode is very highly spoken of.

—The condition of the English and Scotch operatives in the mills is growing worse, and the reduction of wages is likely to become general. This will be followed by strikes, and great suffering, and in the end the workmen will be wrecked. The business depression is so severe it is to be feared that only starving labor will revive it.

—The latest advices from Gen. Terry's command represent him as waiting for reinforcements, and show the difficulty of communicating with Gen. Crook. The report of Sitting Bull's death is not credited by Colonel Hughes, who brings this news from Terry's headquarters. Apparently the Indian campaign is at a standstill, and it is to be feared that the war will last many months unless the army is strengthened sufficiently to make the advance effective.

—The temperature at Cold Sulphur Springs—a favorite resort for Richmond people—has been so low that many of the guests have slept under double blankets. Although the weather is perfect and the music excellent, the ladies are unhappy. "Where are all the young men?" is the sorrowful sighing of each day. Germans and Quadrilles and the dancers are pieced out at the sides by ladies dancing two-and-two, and whenever a waltz is played the wallflowers cannot be numbered.

—A recent private letter from Augusta, Me., says of Mr. Blaine: "He is bright, alert, and brilliant, with a keen interest in and clear, sharp view about everything. He shows the effects of a six weeks' illness, and is easily fatigued, but plays billiards, walks in the grounds, and is genial to all subjects, not excepting his own condition and feelings and the Cincinnati Convention. He will speak at twelve or fifteen places during the last month of the campaign."

—The White House was full of them this morning—ladies "by a large majority"—all eager to shake the President by the hand. Two of them, desiring to make the most favorable impression possible upon General Grant, made of the East Room a lady's boudoir for the time being, and proceeded to go through the intricacies of the toilet, powder box and all, before the large mirrors there, the marble mantle making an admirable hair-pin holder. Their evolutions were witnessed by an interesting gathering, en pantaloon, in the outer hall. Everything being finished to their satisfaction, they composedly took their place in the line.—*Washington Star.*

—A correspondent writing from Newport gives this hint of hard times: "During the past week the hotels have done a large business. The transient visitors are beginning to stay longer, and consequently to pay out their money more liberally to the delight of the hotel-keepers. The visitors are not, however, indulging themselves with the luxuries of hotel life. Instead of drinking a bottle of wine at dinner, they are content with a glass of lager beer. Neither do they patronize the livery stables as liberally as they have been in the habit of doing, and thus it will be seen that even the class who can afford to visit Newport are learning the ways of economy. The ladies, too, dress more plainly, and even the cottagers examine their bills twice before paying them."

—The prospects of a good opera season are, so far, not flattering. Owing to the refusal of Mme. Titiens and Signor Campanini to visit America, Mr. Mapleson has been forced to give up his idea of giving a series of performances here. Mme. Pallestri, the prima donna who is to make a success in Boston in "Semiramide," is next season, has taken the Academy of Music for six weeks, and will probably give a short season of Italian opera, beginning in October. Of the regular Italian opera season very little is known, but it is understood that a company is forming under the direction of an impresario who has his reasons for keeping it in the dark, and who has engaged the Academy of Music for a season of Italian opera for one month, from November to December. The same company will probably, if successful, appear at the Academy of Music also in February.—*New York World.*

—Popular feeling has always manifested its appreciation of leading men by expressive and descriptive synonymes of titles. History is filled with the familiar examples that, reaching this country and century, have given us the Mill Boy of the Slashes, Old Hickory, Old Bullion, the Great Expounder, Tippecanoe, the Rail-splitter and a thousand others, every one full of significance. This same cause still lives, and acting among the people has pressed from them their estimate of Tilden's character in a curt alliteration that certainly will not be forgotten and will probably adhere to its owner closer than a shirt. He is in the argot of his State—not an Expounder, a Defender, a War Horse or anything else great and grateful to the people. He is simply "Soapy Sam," and it is sure as shooting that all the lawyers and legislators of the land could not have phrased the general conviction more neatly and effectively. But we don't expect to see it on Democratic flags and transparencies.—*Phila. North American.*

—Any one passing along old Burlington street, London, on a fine morning during the last ten years, would have been struck, if he had any gumption in such matters, with a "turn out," perfect in every detail, waiting at a door close to the Branch Bank of England, once known as Uxbridge House, the home of the famous Lord Anglesey, who left a leg at Waterloo in 1815. On inquiry he would find that the happy possessor of this equipage was "the great Poole," the prince of tailors, who would presently enter it in a carnating attire, and proceed on a round of professional visits to his most aristocratic customers. Poole's prominence dated from the advent of the Second French Empire, when Louis Napoleon, ever mindful of the money with which his tailor had helped him in troublous times, made him the fashion at home and abroad. The Prince of Wales took him up, and Poole became a personage. Gradually his fame spread across the Atlantic, and there are many of his coats in New York at this hour, but Poole has now gone perhaps where there is no occupation for tailors. He died in May, and his will has just been proved under $600,000. This man seems, like so many other great men, to have had no children, and he divided his property principally between his wife and his sister. Money lending was, quite as much as tailoring, a part of his business. His death is likely to be greatly deplored by impecunious customers, who may find themselves in the fangs of an inexorable executor.

FIRST EDITION.

THE MOHAWK DISASTER.

Further Facts Concerning the Victims.

The Sailing Master Relieved of all Blame—Some Interesting Reminiscences of the Dead Commodore.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the Mohawk calamity announced in their verdict that Capt. Rowland was not guilty of any criminal negligence, and he was at once discharged.

A Survivor's Account.

Mr. Moulant's account of the accident is as follows: With the rest of the party I was driven into the cabin by the rain and the threatening weather, and was talking with the ladies as the boat made her first lurch. Col. Crosby, Commodore Garner, Mr. Howland, and Frost Thorne were on deck. I heard them talking and laughing in great glee. Then the boat began to careen heavily, and I ran up to see what the trouble might be. The vessel was about going under, and I heard some one shout in alarm, "For God's sake, she is going under, bring up the ladies. It was on this companion stairs, and I grasped for the first lady that was near me. It was Miss Edith May. Ere I could take her out of the cabin some heavy weight struck both of us, and I lost my hold. She went below. By this time Colonel Crosby had got into the cabin, and he assisted me in rescuing Miss May. She clung to the rail tightly, and was brave and fearless. She asked, "Do you think there is any danger?" I answered, "No, we are all right." After she had got out of the cabin I tried to assist Commodore Garner, who was struggling to extricate his wife. Colonel Crosby was throwing aside the cabin furniture that had been tossed upon the body of Mrs. Garner. When the boat went nearly over I stood up to my neck in the cockpit, and I saw the heads of Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter below in the water. I got outside and strove to help Miss May, who was in the sea, to a place of safety. A boat towed by Colonel Robinson was rowed quickly to us, and Mr. Robinson, in his zeal to rescue the half drowned lady, reached out and caught her by the head. He overbalanced his craft, the boat was upset, and I was thrown into the water. The carsman righted the boat and helped Miss May in. I went under the flood as the boat went over, and as I came up another boat from the yacht Dreadnaught, Capt. Osborn, shot past so closely that I had to dodge or my head would dave been split open. I was taken in the boat of the Dreadnaught.

Ex-Commodore Garner.

William T. Garner, owner of the yacht, was a handsome man, being over eight feet eight inches in stature, stout, rather inclined to be portly, and had light gray eyes, light hair and heavy moustache of light color. He was a very picture of a genial companion. His father, Thomas Garner, came from England many years ago, and with his brother started the original house under the firm name of J. G. & T. Garner, dealers in goods manufactured in Greenwich village. The firm afterwards changed to Garner, Wells & Co., with Mr. D. R. Mangam as the managing partner. After some years Mr. Mangam retired, and Mr. Thomas Garner, although very wealthy, again took the active management. Mr. Wm. T. Garner was born in this city, but sent abroad to be educated. He finished his studies in France, and, returning, immediately entered his father's store. He continued as an assistant, learning the business, until his father's death on the 16th of October, 1867. He then became the managing partner, and continued as such until his death. His father left five children and a fortune estimated at $2,000,000 in dollars. To each child except William and another he gave $1,000,000, and to him all his immense business interests. Under William's management the business steadily increased, until now the house of Garner & Co. is the largest of its kind in this country. Mr. William T. Garner inherited his father's taste for trade. He was a keen manager, regularly at his store every day, and familiar with the details of every transaction, yet one of the most genial of men. He had always a kind word for every one, he paid liberal salaries, proper vacations were given to all, from the highest to the lowest, and if one was taken sick his check was sent to him regularly every pay day.

Yesterday the great warehouse, fronting two hundred feet in North street, ninety in Hudson, iron front, and seven stories high, seemed like a great and costly tomb. The iron shutters were down, only one door was open, and at it were stationed two clerks who, informing every caller that no goods were to be sold, and none but imperative business was to be transacted. The cashier was in the office to pay drafts falling due. All the other desks were deserted. In addition to the business in Worth street, Mr. Garner was interested in the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, one of which, No. 3, is said to be the largest of its kind in this country, the Newburgh Steam Mills, the Franklin Dye Company Mills, the Reading Cotton Mills, the Rochester Cotton Mills, the Little Falls Cotton Mills, the Pleasant Valley Mills, the Dutchess Print Works and the Campbell Print Works, and the Richland Print Works. In 1873 the house established the rule to buy and sell only for cash, consequently panics could not affect it. Its business extends throughout the United States and the Canadas. The death of Mr. Garner will make no difference in its workings, provision against such a contingency having been made several years ago.

Millions in His Safe.

In no quarter was every circumstance of the disaster more thoroughly canvassed than in Wall street yesterday. Mr. Garner's father, although his real business was mercantile, invested largely in different first-class securities, and when his safe was opened by the executors it was discovered that the contents, if sold out at once in Wall street, would have realized at least $10,000,000 in cash. His most intimate friends had never suspected that he was the possessor of such an immense amount of available wealth, it being generally believed that his wealth was chiefly represented by mills, stocks of goods, and mercantile paper. He had, however, quietly accumulated this readily negotiable quantity of stocks and bonds that could be of use to either himself or his heirs in case of emergency. In the panic of 1857 the elder Garner was forced to make an assignment of his property to protect himself from the processes of his creditors, who were very clamorous. In this strait he made assignments to his different children and to the husband of one of his daughters. After he had effected a compromise and was ready to resume business, he, of course, called upon the different members of the family to return the property. All responded except the son-in-law, Mr. J. Lorimer Graham. He clung to the money in his possession and the elder Garner was very indignant. At his death he left all his children except Mrs. Graham and Wm. Garner $1,000,000 apiece. To Mrs. Graham he left only $100,000. To Wm. Garner, just deceased, he left the great bulk of his money and property, amounting to nearly $20,000,000. Some time after the latter came into possession of his immense fortune he settled $20,000 a year upon his sister, Mrs. Graham, to make up for what she had been deprived of by the will of her father. Mr. J. Lorimer Graham is well known as having been recently United States Consul at an European port.

In the panic of 1873 Mr. William Garner was seriously embarrassed, but ready money on account of the aid that he had extended to H. B. Claflin & Co., and other wealthy houses. It was almost impossible to obtain greenbacks for immediate use at any price. In this emergency he called upon August Belmont for a large loan. Belmont, of course, ask 1 for a statement of his financial condition. It was promptly furnished, and the exhibit showed $19,000,000 of assets, and less than a million of liabilities.

At that time, also, a proscenium box in the Academy of Music was for sale. The price was $20,000 in cash. Mr. Garner, being in an office on Wall street, mentioned the fact, and said: "My wife wants that box, and says she must have it. It seems like an awful waste to buy that box and lay out $20,000 in greenbacks when they are worth two or three per cent a day down here, and I have to borrow so much." He bought the box at the stated price, however.

Mrs. Garner's Forebodings.

Mrs. Garner always had a foreboding that some great calamity would result from her husband's liking for yachting. When he first became a yachtman she pleaded with him to give up his notions of buying a yacht. Her entreaties prevailed for a time; indeed it was not until two years after he joined the New York Yacht Club that he decided to buy a yacht. His wife could not quiet her anxiety in spite of his numerous returns from successful trips. When he was about to buy the Magic she again brought him to consider his intentions and try some other form of diversion. He kept on in spite of her presentiments of evil expressed with unusual earnestness. When the Mohawk was about to be launched Mrs. Garner was selected to break the bottle of champagne over the bows; she said as she went through the ceremony, "I christen thee Mohawk," and then turning to her husband a few moments afterward said: "Well, I understand that this vessel is liable to capsize. I believe that it is, and that in some way it will bring death into the family. I wish that you had never had anything at all to do with it."

Miss Adele Hunter was a sister of John Hunter, know in New York as a large dealer in stocks, and connected with Mr. William R. Travers in Wall street enterprises, as well as in a patronage of the turf.

The Home of the Garners.

At the home of Commodore Garner, a mansion that is embowered in trees on a swelling knoll about a mile from the centre of New Brighton, there was an impressive scene yesterday afternoon; carriages and hacks rolled through the great gateways constantly, and around the great stone girded and arched doorways groups stood thickly and talked in low whispers. Inside the house nearly every apartment was filled with the friends of the late Commodore and his wife. Nearly all the yachting companions of Mr. Garner were among the company. In the broad, high-ceiled parlor lay the forms of the dead, and around them pressed a throng that never grew less. In one apartment were the little daughters of the dead Commodore silently weeping, and in another sat Mrs. Thorne, the mother of Mrs. Garner, from whom had been carefully kept all particulars of the calamity. She was unable to realize the extent of her affliction. Among the visitors were many clergymen, who had been personal friends of the dead. It has not yet been decided at what time the funeral services shall be performed. The estate of Mr. Garner is probably the most magnificent of the family seats on Staten Island. It is far up Bard avenue, and commands a splendid view of the harbor of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and of the distant blue hill of Southern Westchester. It embraces twenty-five acres of gently sloping turf, in the centre of which, on a rounded eminence, stands the lofty, gothic, brown chateau. The building is girt at both ends by high turrets. Inside every luxury has been provided that an unlimited wealth and a cultivated taste can desire. Around the lands extends a high iron fence with gateways at proper distances. A large gate house capacious enough for a modern villa stands at the main entrance, and on both sides are large bronze statues, in each of whose uplifted hands are bronz torches. Smooth graveled walks all through the park, and among the flower gardens, by the side of fountains, and around the buildings on the estate. Trees of every variety, weeping willows, maples, and bending elms cluster thickly over the walks. In one part is a miniature lake, on which are white-sailed tiny ships, that float hither and thither at the will of the breeze. Again, there are gardens laid out in perfect order, with luxuriant fruit trees that are trimmed into symmetrical lines. Near by are great hot houses, in which choice fruits ripen the year round—luscious grapes in heavy clusters, bananas, oranges, and apricots, and flowers of every clime and hue. The hothouses alone cover over an acre and a quarter.

The great estate of Mr. Garner falls into the hands of Mr. Johnson, who is the business partner of the Garner business house. It is believed that that gentleman will manage the place in the name of the orphans until they become of age.

It is said that the last words of Mr. Garner, when the water poured in upon him, and a sailor reached through the broken skylight to help him and take him by the hand, beseeching him to come out, was: "No, I can't go, I must stay by my wife."

Mr. Frost Thorne was the brother of Mrs. Garner. He was about twenty-six years of age. He entered Yale College in the class of 1871, but did not graduate. He engaged in business in Philadelphia, but a short time afterward went to Chicago, where he became the agent of Mr. Garner's establishment. He married Miss Lilly Davenport, the daughter of the actor, E. L. Davenport, and sister of Miss Fanny Davenport. Mr. Thorne was a favorite in the New York clubs, and in his business relations was respected.

The Yacht Raised.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The yacht Mohawk was raised this morning and the body of Frost Thorne was found in the cabin.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1876.

SENATE.

The Washington Monument.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington monument.

After discussion and the adoption of amendments of Mr. Morrill providing for the examination of the foundation, &c., and limiting the cost to $350,000, the bill passed. It appropriates $100,000 to continue the work after the Washington Monument Society shall transfer to the United States all its rights and privileges. It provides that the work shall be under the direction of the President of the United States, Supervising Architect and the architect of the Capital.

Artificial Limbs.

Mr. LOGAN called up the House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen and others, which was passed.

Rivers and Harbors.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill. After a long discussion of the usual political character, and in which many Senators participated, a vote was taken on the pending question on the motion of Mr. Burnam to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to reduce the total amount to $4,000,000, and it was rejected—yeas 9, nays 28.

The question then recurred upon the substitute of Mr. Edmunds, offered some days ago, to appropriate four million dollars for rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the substitute so as to appropriate $6,000,000, instead of $4,000,000. Rejected.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Edmunds by striking all out after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the bill of which he gave notice several days ago, appropriating $5,271,664 for the improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the country. In explanation of his substitute Mr. ALLISON said the River and Harbor bill, as it now stood, appropriated $6,759,014, and the substitute just read appropriated $5,771,664, or $1,487,350 less than the amount in the bill before the Senate.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected to appropriate $75,000 for the improvement of a harbor of refuge on Lake Huron, including the removal of the wreck of the City of Buffalo, and it was withdrawn.

After discussion Mr. ALLISON withdrew the second section of his substitute, appropriating $50,000 for surveys of rivers throughout the country, and the question being on the substitute as modified, it was rejected—yeas 17, nays 22.

The substitute of Mr. Edmunds was then rejected—yeas 12, nays 28.

Mr. EDMUNDS then submitted a substitute appropriating $5,500,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. Rejected—yeas 10, nays 23.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report a bill amended so as to appropriate an amount not to exceed $5,500,000, to be expended at points of the most importance mentioned in the bill. Rejected—yeas 14, nays 25.

The question then being on agreeing to the amendments made in Committee of the Whole to the House bill, Mr. EDMUNDS demanded a separate vote on each amendment, when the fact was developed that no quorum was present, and the Senate at 10 P. M. adjourned till Monday.

The Beecher Scandal.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The committee of five authorized by the Plymouth Church Advisory Council met to-day in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and decided to entertain and examine the charges preferred against Beecher which have not already been disposed of or heard, and will pronounce its opinion on such testimony as may be laid before it. Charges may be forwarded to the church direct or through the chairman of the committee by any one who in good faith shall present proof of the truth of the same before the committee. Nevertheless the committee does not deem it proper to examine any allegations, or report or admit testimony which, if not properly embodied in a charge, and by a person who undertakes to present proof of the same, with a view to having a thorough trial of every accusation.

The Coal Trade.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The coal combination announces an increase of fifteen cents per ton for August. At a recent meeting of the combination it was resolved that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Organization, having exceeded its proportion of shipments to tide water by eight thousand tons, unless the excess be extinguished before the end of August, the several companies in the combination shall be relieved from all further obligations to observe the terms of the compact.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 23.—Work will be resumed at all the mines in this region tomorrow. The speedy dissolution of the coal combination is predicted.

Marine News.

FATHER POINT, July 22.—Arrived—The steamship Severn, from London.

BOSTON, July 22.—Arrived—The steamship Batavia, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Arrived, the steamship Australia, from London.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Redskins Intercepting Couriers.

GENERAL TERRY'S NEW CAMP.

Redskins Intercepting Couriers.

CHEYENNE, July 22.—A courier who left Goose Creek on the evening of the 16th arrived at Ft. Fetterman to-night. His delay was caused by having met at Powder river a body of two hundred Indians, from whom he escaped, hiding himself in the timber for twenty-four hours, one Indian following his trail nine miles. He says they were evidently waiting for him, and fears that the couriers who were sent from Fetterman on the 16th inst. with dispatches for Crook have been intercepted, as he saw their trail this side of the river, but not beyond. His delay run him out of rations, compelling him to fast two days. He left all quiet in camp.

The Whereabouts of the Hostiles.

The hostile Sioux are believed to be north of Goose creek, forty miles, and not far from the scene of the late massacre on the Little Big Horn. They have not fired into the camp lately, nor attempted to burn it out, although the parched condition of the grass renders this somewhat easy. At least the animals may be robbed of its sustenance. The wagon train gives them a supply until October.

Crook Waiting for Reinforcements.

The command moved seven miles north on the day of the courier's departure to another branch of the Tongue river, near the foot of the Big Horn mountains, where they will encamp until the 5th Cavalry, which will leave Fort Laramie on Monday, reaches it, about the 5th of August. Gen. Crook will make no aggressive movement until this event, and then, if the couriers whom he has dispatched to Terry advising him to join him succeed in reaching that command, he will make a junction with Terry. The next action will prove a decisive one

Merritt's Late Engagement.

There is nothing not already reported pertaining to General Merritt's late engagement with the Cheyenne Indians, who killed by Buffalo Bill was named Yellow Hand, a young chief.

Indians Leaving Red Cloud Agency.

The agent at Red Cloud admits that up to this date one thousand Sioux and twelve hundred Cheyennes have left that agency for the North, although all is quiet there now, and it is believed more will go.

GEN. TERRY'S NEW CAMP.

The Retreat—Caring for the Wounded —Custer's Swift March—Sioux Indians the Best Irregular Cavalrymen.

YELLOWSTONE CAMP, July 4.—This camp is situated on the north side of the Yellowstone River, and was selected because the expedition would be shielded by its waters from the attacks of the hostile Sioux occupying the region south of the river. Here the soldiers of the 7th under Gen. Gibbon have remained since the retreat down the Big Horn River from the valley in which Custer's force perished. This camp is not far from the mouth of the Big Horn, and when reinforcements arrive, the men hope again to ascend that river in search of the savages. The wounded men have gained much strength of late enough, in the opinion of the surgeons, to enable them to bear a journey of some length. As they can be cared for much better at Fort Abraham Lincoln, they were put on board the steamboat Far West, yesterday, and the steamboat was dispatched to that place. Col. Smith, A. A. A. G., also took passage on the Far West for Fort Lincoln, carrying dispatches, and bearing orders for horses, mules, and stores of various kinds for refitting the command for a campaign. Gen. Terry expects that more infantry will be sent to him, and the soldiers believe that if the reinforcements arrive during the present week they will be led against the Sioux within a fortnight.

From conversation with Major Reno's soldiers I learn that Gen. Custer followed, with his usual energy, the trail which Major Reno had discovered but had not followed up. Custer, it will be remembered, had also been ordered by Gen. Terry to explore some lateral valleys while marching up the valley of the Rosebud river, and in calculating the time necessary for Gen. Gibbon and Gen. Custer to join forces, to take to make marches marked out, and at last to join forces, these side marches mentioned were included. Gen. Custer did not delay his march to explore these valleys, however, and, as is now well known, arrived at the Little Big Horn two days before the time it was thought he could reach it. Gen. Gibbon's column had gained one day in its march, and the delay of one day in the march of Custer's column would have enabled the columns to have made a combined attack.

The Indians fought well and bravely, the soldiers of Reno's command testify, and in the opinion of the cavalry officers who took part in the Little Big Horn battle, the Sioux are the best irregular cavalry in the world. Sioux Indians also fought on foot and hand to hand with the soldiers, and not infrequently were the victors. Many criticisms were uttered in the camp upon the policy of a Government which permits the arming with the best weapons of savages who sooner or later will come in conflict with its soldiers.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 21.—The steamer Josephine, with Colonel Hughes, of Gen. Terry's staff, arrived this morning. Terry has moved his supply depot from Powder River to Big Horn, where he still wants reinforcements and supplies. The Far West reached that point Monday. Terry's Crow scouts who left after the Little Big Horn battle have returned.

They report Indians in the Big Horn mountains ready for business. They could not be induced to pass in that vicinity. An effort was made on Terry's part to communicate with Crook, and the scouts reported that they were driven back on the 5th and again on the 9th. On the latter date couriers were escorted up Tullock's Fork some distance and struck across through the mountainous region. These are the messengers, Col. Hughes thinks, that Gen. Crook speaks of in his recent official report.

Colonel Hughes does not credit Sitting Bull's death, and thinks the Indians' loss was much lighter than is reported. He doubts if the troops as reinforced will be able to engage them. General Terry has asked for artillery, which Colonel Hughes hopes to see back with him.

A large train came in to-day from the Black Hills for supplies. They report no Indians or traces of them. They bring big gold stories, however. It is alleged that $180,000 in four mts has been taken out $180,000 in gold within the past two months. The majority of people on the hills, however, are idle, and some are destitute.

THE DESTROYING ANGELS.

Attempting to Assassinate a Nephew of Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 21.—Early yesterday morning John C. Young, one of the reporters of the *Daily Tribune*, while going from the office to his residence, was waylaid by four of Brigham Young's Danite Band of "Destroying Angels," who attempted to murder him. Mr. Young is a nephew of Brigham, and has become extremely obnoxious to his uncle and the Mormon priesthood by reason of his connection with the *Tribune*, a Gentile paper, which opposes Mormons, and shows up their habits and crimes. Orders were issued by Young to destroy his nephew, and these four men were set apart for the bloody work. One of them was stationed at a street corner diagonally across from the office to give notice of Young's departure for home, and the rest secreted themselves behind trees in front of his residence. When the signal was given they all made their appearance, simultaneous. One of them approached him, saying: "You're the man we are looking for," and was about to seize him when Young, facing him with a cocked revolver, backed into the yard, and told him if he advanced another step he would kill him. The movement was so sudden that the leader was thrown off his guard. The neighbors, hearing the noise, came to the doors with light, and Young escaped assassination.

A LANCASTER TRAGEDY.

Matrimonial Infelicity Leads to the Murder of a Young Wife.

LANCASTER, July 22.—Last evening about 8 o'clock James Pannell shot his wife at his residence, corner of Water and Lemon streets, and in the presence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hetrick. The parties were married only a few months ago, and for some time past Pannell was at work at the Centennial buildings in Philadelphia. A few weeks ago, when on a visit home, they had a quarrel, resulting in a separation, and last evening he called for the purpose of reconciliation, but she refused, whereupon he drew a pistol and fired two shots, one of them lodging immediately below the cheek bone. Up to the hour of 11 o'clock she was unconscious yet. Her physicians entertain hopes of her recovery. Pannell was promptly arrested.

Helping McKee.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—General John McDonald and Colonel John A. Joyce made affidavit yesterday that the testimony of Fitzroy at the trial of William McKee, regarding the payment of $480 to Mr. McKee, at the office of General McDonald, was malicious and false in every particular. This affidavit was sent to Washington to-day.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

TURKISH VICTORY BEFORE CELINA.

A Battle in Progress at Bregova.

TURKISH GUNBOATS ON THE DANUBE.

The French University Question.

PARIS, July 22.—The Republican journals are bitter in their comments on the Senate's rejection of the bill restoring to the State the sole right of conferring University degrees. The Conservative journals are very moderate, and say there will be no ministerial crisis, as the ministry did not make the passage of the bill a Cabinet question. The *Constitutionnel* says the Minister of Public Instruction confirmed this view to his friends at the close of yesterday's sittings.

The Extradition Treaty.

LONDON, July 22.—Minister Pierrepont says that nothing has occurred in anywise altering the situation, notwithstanding inferences that there is a prospect of negotiations for the renewal of the extradition treaty on a more satisfactory basis.

Dom Pedro.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived to-day from New York, landed without demonstration, drove to the railway station, and proceeded to London.

The Turkish Minister Before the Czar.

VIENNA, July 22.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes a telegraphic account of the presentation of his credentials by Caboni Pacha at St. Petersburg. He was treated with every distinction, but at the same time the Czar dwelt upon the State of affairs in Turkey in such a manner as to profoundly impress the Turkish Minister, who withdrew visibly affected.

The French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, July 22.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day renewed the vote of the former Assembly overthrowing the empire. Afterwards there was an animated debate in connection with several nominations for Mayor. Casagnac, Bonapartist, accused De Marcere, Minister of the Interior, of abusing the confidence of President MacMahon. De Marcere energetically protested against Cassagnac's assertions. He said it was the duty of every Bonapartist and Republican Republican functionaries. He concluded by expressing a hope that the country would remain faithful to the Chamber, which by firmness and moderation had firmly attached the nation to Republican institutions. The party of the Left warmly applauded this passage of the Minister's remarks, interpreting it as a rejoinder to the Senate's rejection of the University bill yesterday. The House finally and unanimously, after an eloquent speech by Gambetta, passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry. Three hundred and seventy-one deputies voted. The Bonapartists abstained from voting.

Merchants' Shipping Bill.

LONDON, July 22.—The merchants' shipping bill passed the House of Lords last night.

The Egyptian Judicial Troubles.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.—The Judges unanimously approve the action of Judge Hookmann in closing the Court of Summary Justice, the Government not permitting the execution of a judgment against itself, but appoint another Judge to hold court in his place. There was a demonstration to-day in front of the Courts, and cries of "Vive Hookmann, justice for all." Cherif Pacha, Minister of Justice, has come from Cairo to look over the matter in behalf of the Government.

The Man-of-War Explosion.

A dispatch from Plymouth says that a few days before the disastrous trial trip of the Thunderer the boilers were tested by hydraulic pressure, making necessary the weighting down of the safety and all other relief valves. It has been discovered that the wedges had never been removed. The communication valve was also closed, and no steam was able to escape into the engine. The Indians fought well and bravely, the

Battle in Servia.

BELGRADE, July 22.—Official advices respecting the fighting on the 30th instant at Beljina state that the Turks in their retreat left a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Servians buried two hundred Turks and advanced their trenches closer to Beljina.

The Servian Ministers of War and Justice have proceeded to headquarters on the Drina. The Belgrade reserves have gone to the seat of war.

Turkish Victory.

RAGUSA, July 22.—Mustapha Djeladin Pasha and Sohlizck Pasha, with several battalions of infantry, four companies of cavalry and eight guns, attacked the Servians in their entrenchments at Raska, before Celina, on Thursday, and after a four hours' sanguinary combat the Servians fled. The Turks captured four guns and four small forts.

Ex-Queen Isabella.

PARIS, July 22.—Ex-Queen Isabella has left for Spain.

Non-Intervention Impossible.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Observer's* Berlin special says at the Salzburg interview Emperors William and Francis Joseph agreed that the maintenance of the policy of non-intervention was impossible in view of the massacres and barbarities now occurring.

Osman Pacha's Camp.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Osman Pacha's camp, twenty-five miles from Widdin, writing on Sunday, the 23d, says all is quiet at present. The Servians remain on the Servian side of the Timok river. Cannon shots are occasionally exchanged, but the Turks will not probably attack until a general advance is made all along the line.

Battle in Progress.

A Widdin telegram says the Turkish irregulars attacked the Servian camp at Bregova on Saturday morning. The fighting still continues.

Insult to the Austrian Consul.

A Vienna telegram says the persons who insulted the Austrian Consul at Belgrade were employed by the Servian police.

Gunboats on the Danube.

Ten Turkish gunboats have been placed between Widdin and Florentin, on the Danube.

A Greek Protest.

ATHENS, July 23.—The Greek Government is preparing to protest should the Porte fulfill its intention of establishing a colony of 20,000 Circassians near the Greek frontier.

The Paris Loan.

PARIS, July 23.—The subscriptions to the city of Paris loan amount to fifty-four times the required amount.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Standard's* special from Paris says the city of Paris loan has been covered seventy times over. Paris alone subscribed fifty times the required sum.

Spanish Minister of Finance.

LONDON, July 24.—A Madrid special says Senor Eldnuyen Irvil, Governor of Madrid, has been appointed Minister of Finance in place of Senor Salaverria.

The Servian Situation.

The *Daily News'* Paraijin special says: Nowhere are the Servians more than one day's march outside their frontier. They have nowhere improved one step on the original positions attained at the beginning of the month. They are acting on the offensive only in Saitschar. If indeed there, I confess that to me the Servian prospects are gloomy. Where victory is claimed, as by Mirkowitz and Olimpics, the victory consists merely in the repulse of an attack, or, in other words, the avoidance of defeat. Not a foot of ground, nothing except the barren result of holding their own, is claimed even by themselves. On Sunday Gen. Tchernayeff arrived here.

The *Daily News'* Belgrade special, dated Saturday, says it is expected that Prince Milan's headquarters will be removed from Paratjin on Sunday, probably to Saitschar, if the operations thereabout are favorable.

An Austrian Consul in Trouble.

The Austrian Consul General on Friday ordered some Austrian Sclavonian volunteers, who had landed here, to return to Austria. Upon their refusal a discussion followed. The Consul seized a Sowian gen d'arms. The citizens warned him to desist if he wished to depart in safety. The Consul has proceeded to Semlin.

The Bulgarian Atrocities.

The *Daily News'* Constantinople dispatch says a correspondent who has just returned from Philippopolis fully endorses the *News'* account of the Bulgarian atrocities. His facts were obtained from the reports of the French, Austrian, Greek and Russian Consuls, whose names he was allowed to use as authority. The English population here are greatly exasperated against Elliott, the British embassador to Turkey, for suppressing facts, and assert that Baring, the English Secretary of Legation, is incompetent to investigate the matter, Schuyler, the American Secretary of Legation, starts to-morrow to inquire into the advisability of establishing a vice consulate at Philippopolis. His report on the atrocities will, it is expected, disclose the truth.

The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says: It is rumored here that General Ignatieff took a furlough because Midhat Pacha, the Turkish President of the Council of State, became possessed of very compromising documents concerning him.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The *Telegraph* says it is stated that the Duke of Marlborough will succeed the Duke of Abercorn as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Intolerable Position.

The *Gaulois* says that Lehouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, insists upon being recalled, as his position in London is intolerable.

Servia Longing for Peace.

The *Telegraph's* special says: I am informed that Servia has solicited Germany to reconcile the Russian and Austrian views in the negotiation that must ensue should further reverses compel Servia to sue for an armistice, so that the Turkish demands may be modified and Servian territorial integrity preserved.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

A Few Geographical Hints for the Reader.

It may be of some further use to our readers if we briefly glance at the seat of war. Here the difficulties are considerable. The names mentioned are often obscure places not to be found upon

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, JULY 24, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111¾.

A FEW journals of Catholic proclivities wince slightly under the allusions to the school question in the letters of HAYES and WHEELER, but console themselves with the idea that there is not much in the subject after all.

THE *Post* a few days since made an unprovoked and unwarranted assault on Mr. ZERN, on the presumption that he influenced the Governor against a certain number of the Reform School management. We are reliably informed that the charges against Mr. ZERN are incorrect, and that he acted impartially and properly in the entire affair.

GENERAL SHERMAN replies to WENDELL PHILLIPS in very pungent terms, and points out that so far from endorsing a policy of extermination, himself and other army officials had been deeply interested in the reservation plan, and have done all possible to induce the Indians to accept it. He strongly hints that Mr. PHILLIPS is an impracticable sentimentalist.

THE chief trouble of the Democratic press, just now, is to locate HENDRICKS. Every day or two we see something in the papers about HENDRICKS. "He will accept," or "he will not accept." "He has made up his mind" and "he has not made up his mind." He wants to know what TILDEN will say about finance. He is anxious about Congress and the Resumption act. He hurries to Saratoga and has an interview with UNCLE SAMMY. Last of all he has sent his orator, HANNA to Washington to say that the Resumption act must be repealed, if they would have him accept. A hefty weight, that HENDRICKS.

THE vast mortality and intense suffering experienced by the children of the poor in the Eastern cities, constitutes one of the saddest features of the heated term this year. Under the most favorable circumstances, the children of the poor in large cities are to be pitied, and aid should be given them. Shut up in close tenements, or having only narrow alleys, reeking with foul odors, their lives are rendered miserable, by lack of suitable food and of pure sunlight and air. We have such places in our city, and the Summer is as much a time for charity as is Winter. Remember the poor children.

THE GAZETTE of Friday erred in stating with its list of the names of gentlemen appointed by the Governor to be Managers of the Reform School, that "the rest of the Board is appointed by the State Board of Charities." No authority is given in the new charter to the State Board of Charities to make any appointments. The Governor appoints the sixteen managers hitherto elected by the "Contributors" or founders of the institution. The remaining members are appointed by the Commissioners of such of the western counties as contributed to the funds of the "House of Refuge" when first established. It is proper to say further on this subject that all—or nearly all—of the old managers left off the list by the Governor, were so left at their own request.

MR. JENKINS, without having seen Mr. RUBIE's statement, comes out with a flaming denial, couched in language anything but polite, and, not to put too fine a point on it, scurrilous. It will be remembered that this particular phase of the controversy arose from charges made by MAJOR JENKINS before the Committee of Commerce are denied, and, apparently authoritatively. Mr. RUBIE has answered the charges made; and all the officers of the road are cleared from the particular charges made. We have not been willing to go the length proposed by some in this discrimination controversy. Statements affecting the integrity of individuals have been pressed upon us, and because we declined to give them publicity, we have been denounced as "going back" on our friends. As we see it, this issue is a great public question, that can honestly be viewed from different standpoints. We support the Pittsburgh view of the case, but we do not therefore believe that all who do not take our view are thieves and robbers. The railroads have grown into a policy,—wrong as we think,—but nevertheless a policy, of discriminating against non-competing points, in order to make good losses at competing points. We hold that this seriously injures Pittsburgh, and the roads as well. But because they do not at once adopt our views, we do not think the railroad officials are scoundrels. We have refused to publish articles, written by irresponsible Bohemians, assailing by name, oil men, for the same reason. We hold that this battle can be more effectively fought by avoiding unnecessary assaults on private character, and by keeping the true issues in sight. This we have sought to do.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The news from the hostile part of the Indian country is not at all assuring. It appears to be certain that Indians have stolen away from the several reservations, to the number of several thousands, and have joined the warlike Sioux in the Rosebud and Black Hills region. The military authorities are hurrying forward troops, and profess confidence of success; but the opinion prevails among the other military people that the gravity of the situation is not fully appreciated, and that our forces are in danger of suffering severely, before the Indians are subdued. If, with the force now being hurried into the hostile region, another disaster should occur, in place of the 6,000 or 8,000 Indians that are now to be fought, we shall have the full fighting force of all who are not absolutely friendly to us; and this means an extensive, bloody and prolonged Indian war. The CUSTER defeat was a sad affair, not merely because of the slaughter it involved, but for its effect in prolonging the war. As this disaster has occurred, and the consequent encouragement of the Indians has resulted, the only thing that remains is to make preparations so ample that we shall not have a repetition of defeat. It is also necessary to press the war, till the hostile bands shall be reduced to absolute subjection. Whatever we may think, as to the cause of the war, or as to the policy we should pursue in time of peace, there can be no question, that now that an Indian war of considerable proportions is upon us, we must meet the emergencies vigorously and boldly.

There has been considerable misunderstanding as to the responsibility for this war. It is but fair to say that it is not chargeable to the peace policy of the past six years, as the warlike Indians that began the war, never accepted treaty relations, or entered treaty reservations. It has always been the misfortune of what is termed the peace policy that it never had a really fair trial. It has been at no time absolute. The commissioners were not always fully sustained, and the old evils of cheating, robbing and maltreating Indians developed here and there. But results have been reached which prove that fairly tried, this policy will be sufficiently successful to deserve continuing. Of course, in the presence of war, the savage nature of the Indian asserts itself, and the kindly impressions heretofore made are effaced for the time being. But we should not lose our presence of mind or liberality of sentiment, because of the war. Let it be rigorously prosecuted to the end, and then let the Indians be placed under proper influences,—controlled on the one hand by the army, but educated and christianized on the other by the peaceful methods which have despite all that is said, prevailed heretofore.

SOUTHERN BLOODTHIRSTINESS.

Democratic journals at the North, particularly our neighbor the *Post*, are fond of speaking, in flippant terms, of the "bloody shirt," the starting of the "outrage mill," the idea being to create the impression that reports of outrages at the South are, as a rule, fabrications, originated for political purposes. The murder of State Senator TWITCHELL was reported by a Democratic investigating committee a personal and not a political affair. On Sunday last, at Indianapolis, a sister of TWITCHELL was buried, her death having been hastened by the outrages perpetrated on her family in Louisiana. Rev. Dr. BAYLISS, in his remarks on the occasion, gave a summary of the history of the family, in Louisiana. From this statement, which is evidently authentic, it appears that a portion of the family of Senator TWITCHELL were induced to put themselves under the protection of a number of Democrats, who pledged to take them to a place of safety, but who at once delivered them up, and they were murdered in cold blood. One of these was the husband of Senator TWITCHELL's sister. The Senator was consequence, and when near [illegible] facts; and the main question. To make charges that cannot be sustained is to weaken those which can be. It is a sustainable charge that discriminations are made on freight rates; but from present indications it is not an unchallenged fact that railroad officials have divided the money. Mr. JENKINS offers to make his charges good, —let him do it, for the denial is clear and plain, and sustained by the sworn testimony of T. C. JENKINS.

AN allusion was recently made to the disgust felt by the Judges in the Courts of Egypt at the refusal of the Government to sustain its decisions. The Egyptian Government sets itself above the law which it has itself created, and refuses to permit the execution of a judgment rendered against it by one of its own courts. That action is only equalled by the ignorance displayed by the papers, which declare that the nature of the case which has led to this deadlock between Government and Court "is not yet fully known." Of course, it is not, since the cable is mute on this special litigation; but it may be safely inferred that the difficulty arose from some sentence rendered against the Daira, or private property of the Khedive. The reader remembers that, a few weeks ago, the International Tribunal, lately created in Egypt to replace the former Consular Courts, and composed of Judges from the European and American nations, had ruled that the Viceroy's private estate is liable to seizure as well as any other. That could not please ISMAIL PACHA, and he has shown the contempt he, like every Mohammedan, inwardly entertains for Christians, even when he has to officially submit to their dictation, by setting aside the decision of Mr. HACKMANN, President of the Court of Summary Justice, who afterwards declared in open Court that he would refuse to hear any action whatever, and that he closed the Court. The United States is represented in the Egyptian Internation Tribunal by an American lawyer from New York State, who left a few months ago for Egypt, accompanied by the well earned but useless encouragements of those who thought that the Khedive really intended to bow before the decisions of an impartial tribunal.

THE charges contained in the evidence of Mr. JENKINS, that B. H. RUBIE had retained a portion of the drawbacks paid him on account of his brother, with a view of distributing them among other officers, are squarely met by Mr. RUBIE in a temperate but convincing statement, supplemented by an affidavit from T. C. JENKINS, denying that any drawbacks due him had been retained by any officer of the company. All the specific statements made consider their points. If he had to be pledged to the unit rule, isn't it a trifle absurd to claim that he made it? Do men usually write a resolution they do not intend to support? Moreover, this unit rule arrangement was talked of in political circles for a month or more before the convention, and all this time the ringsters were harping on it, as a political and party necessity. Before the State Convention assembled Mr. HAMPTON, in this city was waited on by Mr. ERRETT and one or two others, and interrogated on the unit rule business. If, therefore, Mr. MCPHERSON wrote the rule, he merely clothed with language the formally declared policy of the State Ring. Yet the burthen of all their efforts is to make the impression that he was the author of the idea, and the language, as well. This we simply know to be false. Whether he embodied the ideas of the Ring gentry in language we do not know. He denies, and they affirm; but as their affirmation includes the idea that he originated the sentiment as well as the language, and as we know so much to be false, we conclude that their entire statement is a falsehood, and that he did not do it at all. It is so out of character with his usual course, for Mr. MCPHERSON to cringingly plead for position, that we do not believe that part of their story as told. So much for the personal aspects of the Ring fight on Mr. MCPHERSON.

The entire controversy on that subject, however, does not touch the main issue. Mr. MCPHERSON is declared to be inconsistent for deciding as Chairman of the National Convention that the unit rule, adopted by the Pennsylvania State Convention for the guidance and control of its delegation, was not, as a rule, binding on the National Convention. His decision was perfectly correct, and sustained by precedents, and we are surprised that any one should be so ignorant as to challenge it. We have held, and do hold, that within the Pennsylvania delegation the unit rule was morally binding, according to its terms. These were loose, and admitted of different constructions. Conflicting views were entertained of them. We think it unfortunate that this was so, but nevertheless such was the fact. But when the full National Convention was asked to bind itself by Pennsylvania's unit rule, an entirely new question was raised. On this there were precedents from at least two National Conventions in favor of the right of every delegate to vote according to his own preference. Admit that Mr. MCPHERSON wrote the unit rule, and suppose him to have steadily supported it in the delegation his duty, as Chairman of the National Convention, required him to rule as he did. The point is so plain that we are astonished that so much should be made of it.

"BROKEN TREATIES."

The Indian Question from a New Standpoint.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Thomas Jefferson is represented as having said, in reference to American slavery, that he trembled, when he remembered that God was just. Our countrymen have reason to be anxious when it is recollected that treaties with the Indians by our Government have been disregarded. All the instances cannot be recited, nor cruelties produced by such violation, of what the U. S. Constitution says is "the Supreme law of the land." The Georgians coveted their lands for the extension of slavery. A spurious treaty was made with McIntosh representing the Creek tribe without authority. It was hurried through the U. S. Senate on the last day of President Monroe's administration. They appealed by their attorney to the U.S. Supreme Court. The decision was in their favor. Gov. Stroup threatened the use of force to get possession of the lands. President Adams sent down a company of *regulars*, which for the time stopped the injustice. When Andrew Jackson became President he did not practically recognize the treaties made with the Creeks and Cherokees, by his alleging that their attempt to establish an independent Government would not be countenanced, which they did not propose to do. Accordingly, the Government of Georgia divided their lands into counties, reserving 160 acres for the head of each Cherokee family, to be held at the pleasure of the State Legislature, but divided all the rest, and sold it out by lottery to the white citizens of the State. New enactments were made to oppress the Indians and to drive them off. An act was passed that persons encouraging them to stay to be tought would be punished as interfering with the policy of the State. Rev. Mr. Wheeler and Dr. Butler, white missionaries of the American Board among the Cherokees, continued their employment of preaching and teaching. They were tried and sentenced to the Penitentiary. They appealed by writ of error to the Courts of the United States, and Chief Justice Marshall gave his decision in their favor. But the judgment could not be enforced. President Jackson said: "Well, John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it." So that the missionaries languished years in prison and the Cherokees were finally in 1838 driven into exile. The ravages of war were most experienced where there had been the greatest injustice.

TREATY AND WAR WITH THE SEMINOLES.

Agents acting for the Government made a treaty with Charley, a subordinate drunken chief, to cede their land and remove west of the Mississippi. To this the principal chiefs did not consent. The Government, in the *interest of slavery*, used coercive measures. War, a long, bloody, costly, disgraceful war ensued. Ten thousand out of the fifteen thousand of the Seminoles were killed in some way. Oceola, their war chief, was captured and brought to Charleston. But still they were not conquered. Many fled to the swamps of Florida, under the command of Billy Bowlegs. The Government imported blood-hounds from Havana, and pursued the poor creatures where so[illegible] not go, tearing to pieces women [illegible] Millions were expended [illegible] less and wicked [illegible] passed bef[illegible] Pen[illegible] were [illegible] settled [illegible] ...thousand of [illegible], and upwards of [illegible] kept remaining unpaid; [illegible] created in a war brought on by [illegible] who wished to extend slavery, which sin and calamity had been connived at, and supported by *a majority* of the people for near one hundred years. The result to the remaining five thousand Seminoles was, that they were placed in the Indian Territory, with an annuity of one dollar a head, and left there in a state of starvation, without implements to cultivate the ground, and where there was but little wood to build huts. The Creeks came to their relief, or they would have perished, as their Christian war chief, the successor of Osceola, told the writer.

S. C. JENNINGS.

The Inquisitive Woman.

MRS. Annie A. Preston writes as follows to the Boston *Globe:* The other day on the Fitchburg Railway I chanced to sit beside a coarse-voiced woman, with nose and eyes which looked as if made expressly for prying into other people's business, and a stout form with a striking accompaniment of obesity which indicated that she had found the occupation a thriving one. Opposite us sat a lady in a suit of shaded brown, with a copy of "Aethsal" on her lap. She of the sharp voice and and interrogation point nose stared at her very hard, fidgeted a good deal, and, leaning over, began a conversation in this way:

"Book agent, I see. Have good luck?"

"You are mistaken, madam; I am no book agent," (looking astonished.)

"Oh! Ain't canvassing? Thought perhaps you was. Some do."

"No." (Glancing impatiently out of the window.)

"You go to school, perhaps?"

"No," (with half a smile.)

"Oh, you don't. Thought perhaps you did," with a long respiration and looking the lady over as if she thought she was not making sufficient progress, she spied a heavy gold ring on the married finger, and began again:

"Married?"

"Yes."

"Bride, perhaps?"

"Yes," (reluctantly, with a proud glance at a fine looking gentleman with a shapely head who stood at the forward end of the car, talking with the conductor.)

"Oh! and these are your weddin fixins'. I might ha' knowed it," running her eyes from the jaunty chip hat, the multitudinous shirred ruffles, down to the dainty French kid boots.

"Husband forehanded?"

"My husband has the same number of hands that most people have, madam," (very sharply and making the best of her way to a vacant seat further forward, while the inquisitive woman settled back with an air plainly showing that she felt greatly wronged over the provoking contamacy of the pretty bride that had thwarted her for the nonce in her inquisitorial pastime.)

THE UNIT RULE.

OUR State Ring is bestowing rather too much malevolence on Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, just now. They are using such papers as are under their command to create the impression that he is what, in their polite parlance is called a "kicker." Their story is, that he begged his way of them into the State delegation to Cincinnati, promising to stand by HARTRANFT, agreeing to be bound by the unit rule, and that he *wrote the unit rule.* We have simply to remind these shrewd individuals that when they set out to lie, deliberately and in writing, they will do wisely to maturely

AMERICAN BUSINESS HOURS.

A False Notion Corrected—How Our Business Men Spend Their Days.

It is astonishing to see how much nonsense a man will crowd into a small space when once he takes to writing for the magazines. Take the following as an illustration, from a paper by Prof. Siddons, in the August number of the *Galaxy:*

"There are few facts in the business life of America which strike an Englishman more forcibly than the absorbing character of each man's pursuits and the severity of the labor to which he subjects himself. In London the tradesmen can scarcely be said to have commenced the business of the day before 9 A. M., the only exceptions being those who minister to the early breakfast wants of the community. The merchant is rarely at his office before 10 in the morning, and the clerks and secretaries in the Government establishments are not at their posts much before 11 A. M. The amount of work accomplished by the two last named classes is interrupted by a frequent gossip, the perusal of a newspaper and a prolonged lunch, and usually all quit their desks for the day at 4 P. M. The American employe, on the other hand, is often at his office at 8 A. M., many tradesmen open their stores at 6 or 7 A. M., and during a long day the attention to duty is incessant, only broken by half an hour allotted to lunch."

Now, this may have been true in former years—before the civil war—but it certainly is far from the fact now. One has to look sharp for a New York tradesman who commences the business of the day much before the London hour, 9 A. M. All along upper Broadway, from say Madison Square down to Fourteenth street, the customer who goes into any of the tradesmen's stores there before that hour we suspect would experience considerable difficulty in finding anybody behind the counter to wait upon him; and what is true in that great thoroughfare is no less true of the shop-keepers elsewhere. Nine o'clock is the hour for commencing business at the largest shopping establishments on the west side, and the rule as established there is the rule adopted by the minor concerns. There are exceptions here and there, but these are not many. Professor Siddons we feel quite sure might walk from end of the city to the other without finding a tradesman's store open for business at 6 A. M. Business hours for employes in most trades run well on toward dark, but generally speaking it may safely be said, making allowance for the half hour or so at noon, the daily wage of time on actual duty does not exceed nine hours. We take no account of the miscellaneous small shopkeeper class, who are on duty till late at night and usually live in the same building where their business is. We assume, therefore, that the tradesman and "the American employe" here in New York have to fight the battle of life on no harder terms than are imposed upon the corresponding classes in London, Professor Siddons to the contrary notwithstanding. What he says with reference to the "merchants" is equally wide of the mark. Of late years our business men in New York have learned to take their time as well as the Londoners. The Stock Exchange used to be on a constant strain from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; but all that is at an end now, and the whole business of the day is compressed into five hours. No one now thinks of going to see a merchant or baker before 10 in the morning, and fortunate will he be if he find him even at that hour, as the banks close at 3 o'clock P. M., and the great majority of the merchants, except in very busy times, do not remain much later. Like the Londoners, too, the most of them have their midday lunch; so that, as regards continuity of work, they really have nothing to complain of. As to that other class, the "government employe," whose hard fate here compared with the London brethren so moves the Professor's compassion, it must excite a smile on the part of people who have occasion to do business with those gentlemen. Why, the Custom House, the Treasury building, and all the other "Government departments"—the Postoffice alone excepted—are about as picturesque a realization of the *dolce far nieate* as could possibly be had. We doubt whether aristocratic London has anything to equal the elegant repose, or the gentlemanly leisure, or the drowsy languor which pervades these pleasant resting-places. They are veritable Castle of Indolence.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

SOCIETY NOTES.

Scraps From the Watering Places and Elsewhere.

FARM boarding is fashionable.

To remain in the City all Summer is to lose caste in the *beau monde.*

SOCIETY "on the wing" includes nabobs, snobs, and flunkies; also, others.

BATHING suits of all wool materials are preferred to cotton and silk or all cotton suits.

ECRU sun umbrellas are carried by gentlemen wandering up and down the beach.

"My own team is here," is frequently heard on the right and left at watering places.

WHITE flannel suits for gentlemen are visible, but not popular "by a large majority."

THE fashionable hours for bathing are between eleven and one o'clock A. M. at Long Branch.

FANCY shoes for pet darlings correspond in hue with the sash or prevailing tint of the dress fabrics.

PALM leaf fans and hotel advertising fans figure on the lawns, galleries, and are too often visible in the parlor.

THE custom of wearing bathing shoes is growing *passe.* Some few *elegantes* wear thick cotton hose while bathing.

THE handsome and the otherwise appearing men and women look the one as well as t'other, while submerging.

FANCY hats for gentlemen are designed particularly for race toilets. The novelty consists chiefly in the demi-brilliant garniture.

GLOVES with four, six, or eight buttons are worn while driving. The same style of glove is *a la mode* for full-dress occasions.

CUSTOM requires society to abandon (during the summer) palatial abodes, and simmer in cell-like rooms at [illegible] resort.

[illegible] Brown [illegible]

...HORN hats with wide brims, the crown encircled with a long ostrich plume, is the Parisian promenade hat for the rosebud of the family.

DARK blue serge bathing suits are considered the ruling style. The trimmings are white galoon braid or neat embroidery done in white cotton floss.

BREAKFAST jackets designed for gentlemen of leisure, are rather expensive "agonies," but since they are fashionable, who minds the cost. Fops, of course not.

White damask parasols, richly finished with lace or deep fringe, are very fashionable for elegant rusticating, such as experienced at Saratoga and Long Branch.

WHITE duck pants and vests are fashionable and much worn this season. A neat, cool appearing style becoming to most gentlemen, let their hair be gray, red, black, or wanting.

Surf bathing with the ladies is generally a pretty farce. The largest number are too timid or too afraid of displaying shrinking forms to enjoy a good frolic with the breakers.

The leading occupation at a mode resort is caracter tearing. The scandal mongers (no other than ferocious cannibals) are as thick as flies in shambles during dog days.

LADIES anxious to preserve their reputation should box up their characters and deposit them in the family safe, just before departing for Saratoga, Long Branch, Newport, or Cape May.

IT is fashionable to show off parlor accomplishments while rusticating. Singers, readers, and other unfortunates are more than frequently called upon to labor for the amusement of the crowd.

CARRIAGE COSTUMES are quite elaborately gotten up. Delicate tints are ruling, and lace garnitures for chapeaux and the throat are deemed decidedly becoming to blonde and brunettes, when on wheels.

FASHION and custom send men and women into the ocean hand in hand, or any other way, so that the gentleman can protect the lady and break from her slender if not robust form the force of the surf, &c.

RUSTICATING for health implies four meals per day, a wine supper at eleven o'clock, P. M., excess in dress, gloss application to dancing, late hours, sleeping until noon time, and a number of other sanitary embellishments.

EVENING toilets for children are wonders of beauty, rippling over with poetic love liness. The ruling styles are formed of very pale silks, Swiss muslin and exquisite lace overdresses. Wide sashes are worn, and cunning little bows looping up to the top skirt add much to the finish of such toilets.

—Great forest fires, looked for some time ago as a probable result of the long drought, have begun to commit their ravages. The woods on Cape Cod are in a blaze for miles, villages are threatened with destruction, and the loss will be heavy. Similar disasters have occurred on Long Island, and are likely to happen elsewhere. They can be averted only by constant watchfulness.

Dreadful Change in a Young Man's Inclinations.

Some time ago, says the Waco (Texas) *Patron*, there lived in our city a young gentleman and lady who, for convenience sake, we will call Ned and Kitty. They were frequently seen together exhibiting unmistakable evidences of tender attachment, which were fast leading them toward the vortex of matrimony.

Buggy riding is a favorite pastime with the young lovers, and there was scarcely a woodland, glen or prairie flower for miles around here that did not, at some time, witness their happy love-making as they rode by, or stopped a moment to bill and coo and exchange vows.

When the young man wanted a buggy he invariably wrote about as follows to the livery man:

MR. MC: Please send the narrow-seated buggy to my door at 5 o'clock P. M., and oblige, yours, NED.

P. S.—If you can't send the narrow-seated buggy, don't send any. NED.

In the course of time they were married, and a few weeks after the event transpired Ned presented himself at Mc.'s office and told him that he wished to take Mrs. Ned to the country for a few days' recreation, and desired him to get ready a buggy.

"All right, old boy; I'm glad to see you round again, and I can let you have your favorite buggy."

"Which?"

"Why, the narrow-seated rig, of course."

"Never mind it, Mc.; that one will do," and he pointed to a buggy that two persons might have sat in with a yard's space between them.

The Effect.

As a Griswold street saloon-keeper stood behind his bar yesterday, says M. Quad, in walked a stranger, who inquired:

"Can you inform me what effect lemonade has on the mental system?"

"It has a good effect, where you pay for it," was the reply.

"And where you don't?"

"The effect is then transferred from the mental to the physical system, and you go out of here with something kicking you forty times per minute."

"Thanks, sir," bowed the stranger, backing out. "I am not thirsty, and I never did believe in summer drinks."

He went down the street, stole two harvest apples, and found the effect to be just the same as if he had taken lemonade. When the "machine" ceased kicking the stranger remarked:

"Between being kicked for three cents or for ten certs, it is my duty to be kicked for ten cents, and that shall be my motto hereafter."

Washington's White Chargers.

Washington was an excellent horseman. It is said that he could ride at a full gallop and retain a silver dollar between each knee and the saddle, such was the tenacious grasp of his thighs upon the horse. He was very fond of his horses, and liked to see them thoroughly groomed. The manner in which his white horses were kept white is curious. Mr. G. W. P. Curtis states that the night before they were to be used they were entirely covered with a paste, the chief ingredient of which was whititg, and were then completely clothed, and left for the night to sleep on clean straw. By the morning this coating was hard and dry, and it was then brushed and curried off, leaving the hair beneath beautifully white and glossy. After this the hoofs were blackened and polished. To complete this curious toilet the horses' mouths were washed, and their teeth picked and washed, when they were considered to be groomed, and were ready for work.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. N. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, O. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, STEAM, OIL PIPES, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.
[illegible] Miller
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WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
311 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

FOR THE CENTENNIAL
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRET.

QUEEN OLIVES—PINTS AND QUARTS—Crosse & Blackwell's and Gordon & Dilworth's; also, Motett's Olive Oil, pints and quarts, received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

NEW GOODS, FRESH STOCK, CHOICE ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City

Dress Goods.
On our counters in our Dress Goods Department we have placed some extra good bargains, and respectfully ask attention to a few.
At 5c, a great bargain in wide Black Hernanis.

Grenadines.
At 6¼c, an extra bargain in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, choice assortment Striped Grenadines, worth 37½c.
From 15c per yard upward, Striped and Fancy Plaid Hernanis and Grenadines—much less than usual prices.

New Plaids.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, new styles Summer Plaids, sold usually at 10, 12½ and 15c.
At 12½, 15, 18¾, 20 and 22c and up to 50c, special good bargains in Colored Alpacas.
At 12½, 20 and 22c, Manchester Delieges, all shades, a bargain.

Mohairs, &c.
At 25 to 50c, extra good value in Brocaded Mohairs and Delieges.
At 37½c, Spun Silk Plaids, worth 50c.
At 45, an extra bargain in Seal Brown Cashmeres, worth 62½c.

New Silks.
At 75c, special bargains in Striped Silks, sold formerly at $1.
At $1 to $2.50, bargains in Colored Dress Silks, and special low prices on Black Dress Silks, all qualities.

New Lawns, &c.
Lowest prices for Plaid and Fancy Lawns, Dress Linens, Ballste Cloths, Chintzes, Plain and Fancy, &c.

White Goods.
Extra good bargains in a full and choice line of White Goods. White Piques from 11c upward. Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swisses, Cambrics, Tarlatanes, &c., from 12½c upward, all one-third less than usual prices.

Made-up Suits.
Special good bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Suits. At $2, Ladies' White Suits, Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits for Ladies and Misses, at special low prices.

Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Gauze and light weight Merino Underwear, and a great variety of styles in Muslin Underwear of best make and materials, very low prices.

Waists, &c.
Ladies' Skirts, Waists, Toilet Sacques, Night-dresses and Embroidered Toilet Dresses, very low.

New Shawls.
New Fancy Striped and Plain Shawls of all grades and qualities, choice assortment, at very lowest prices.

New Clothing.
At less than usual prices, a full and complete stock of seasonable Clothing of all kinds, for Gents, Youths, Boys and Children.

Boots and Shoes.
The best possible value in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, for Gents, Youths, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children, all grades and sizes.

Domestic Goods.
Our Domestic Goods Department is always attractive. New fresh stock at all times, and always the lowest prices.

Sheetings.
At 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8c, good heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 6¼, 7c and 8½c, fine soft-finish Bleached Muslins.

Muslins.
At 10 and 12½c, best and oldest makes of Bleached Shirting Muslins, much better value than usual.
At 12½c, 46-inch Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin.

Towelings.
Extra good bargains in all-Linen Towels and Towelings. Loom Linens and Table Damasks, Shirting and Furniture Checks, Cheviot Shirtings, Ginghams.

Bed Quilts.
Special good bargains in White Bed Quilts at from 25c to $1 each less than former and usual prices.

Table Covers.
At $1, extra large Wool Embossed Table Covers, worth $1.50.
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings and Upholstery Goods of all kinds at our usual low prices.

Traveling Trunks.
Much lower prices than usual for Ladies' and and Gents' Traveling Trunks, all sizes and styles, from $1.25 each upward.

New Parasols.
At reduced prices, a few Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Plain and Twilled Silk, in a choice variety of handles, much less than former prices.

Straw Hats.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats from 5c upward. Pamela Bonnets at 12½c and Misses' Legborn Hats from 12½c up.

Edgings, &c.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, a beautiful variety of designs from 5c to 75c, fully one-third to one-half less than value.
Special bargains in Ladies' all-Linen Handkerchiefs from 5c upward.

Embroideries.
Linen Embroideries and Insertings at very low prices.
New Shapes in Hats and Bonnets, new Flowers, Feathers, Tips and Wings, new Ribbons, all shades and widths.

Dress Shirts.
We still invite the attention of our patrons to the extra good value offered in Gents' Dress Shirts. At 75c, full and well made unlaundried Shirt, 3-ply Linen Front and Cuffs, sold usually at 90c and $1.

For One Dollar.
At $1, Unlaundried Shirts, made of and guaranteed Wamsutta Muslin, 3-ply Linen Cuffs and Fronts, an extra good bargain.

The "Progress."
At $1, the "Progress" Shirt, two in one, worth $2.50; all should see this novelty.

New Goods Arriving Daily and Extra Good Bargains in Every Department.

BARGAINS
IN
MEN'S
Furnishing Goods!
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
FINE FANCY DRESS SHIRTS
At $2.00 each, reduced from $3.50 and $4.00.
FANCY PERCALE SHIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS
At 44 Cents and Up.
FANCY STRIPED HALF HOSE
At 22½c, 25c per pair and up.
Extra Good Fall Regular Brown
British Cotton Half Hose,
At 25 Cents per Pair.
BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE
At 10c, 12½c and 20c.
WHITE LAWN TIES,
AT $1 PER DOZEN.
FANCY COTTON MADRAS,
PRINCE TECK & LORD STANLEY
SCARFS AND PLAIN TIES.
Latest Novelty.
LINEN LAP ROBES!
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT.

BARGAINS FOR 20 DAYS.
To prevent a sacrifice of my property to pay notes endorsed to accommodate a friend, I have filed a bill in Bankruptcy that every creditor
MAY STAND EQUAL.
At the request of creditors for their benefit, I will sell for cash only, for twenty days the large stock of
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS,
Furnishing Goods,
Trimmings, Hosiery,
RIBBONS, NOTIONS, &C.
Call early and get
GREAT BARGAINS.
J. D. C[illegible]sle's,
[illegible]BURGH.

[illegible]AST THING OUT.
FOULARD PERCALE SUITS,
IN BLACK,
And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.
JUST OPENED BY
F. H. EATON & CO.

HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.
HYDRANTS HOSE,

HOSE PIPES
AND
Couplings,
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.
The Salutation. New Church Music Book, by L. O. Emerson. Price $1.38, or $12 per dozen.
The Encore. Nearly ready. For Singing Schools. By L. O. Emerson. 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen.
Centennial Collection of National Songs. Patriotic Songs of all Nations. Paper 40 cents. Boards 50 cents.
Shining River. Song Book for Sabbath Schools. By W. O. Perkins. 35 cents.
Centennial Hymn. Whittier—Paine. 30c. $90. four Societies, 10c; arranged for Orchestra $1.
Gov. Hayes' Grand March. With Portrait....40c
Tilden and Hendrick's Grand March. With Portrait....40c
"Roll Along, Roll Along." Campaign Song. 40c
"Hayes and Wheeler are our Choice"....50c
IN PRESS.
Emerson's Chorus Book, for Societies. Whippoorwill, Song Book for Schools. Male Voice Glee Book.
Any Book or Piece sent, post-paid

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 24, 1876.

The steady run of dullness continues at the banks. Deposits accumulate less rapidly than might be expected, in view of the small discounts being made. The only explanation is, that we are not doing the business we should, and that money is slipping away from us, and is being concentrated at the East. We fear several months will elapse before a marked improvement will be seen, unless the freight discrimination question should be settled in our favor. Our iron manufacturers report that they can do a fair business if rates permitted, but not as affairs now stand. In general business the old depression still continues, but some of our merchants look forward to the fall as promising a decided improvement in the condition of business.

—The following is the comparative stocks of gold and silver in the great banks of Europe and in the Treasury of the United States, on the first of July this year and the same month last year:

	July, 1876.	July, 1875.
Bank of France,	$414,605,999	$313,500,000
Bank of England,	150,953,660	133,300,000
Bank of Germany,	136,700,000	149,000,000
Austrian Bank,	68,300,000	59,000,000
Treasury of U. S.,	73,625,000	79,854,000

In looking at these figures the question naturally arises, with what are we going to transact the commerce of the world? The different Governments of Europe, the United States, Canada, and Australia have in their several banks and national treasuries not less than twelve to thirteen hundred millions of gold hoarded and locked up from the business markets, thereby removing vast quantities of that metal from circulation, and, at the same time, England, Germany, the United States, and one or two other countries, have conspired to demonetize silver, so that it can no longer perform the functions of money as being legal tender for debts, which leaves neither of the precious metals for the uses of commerce, in any quantities at all adequate for existing needs. If any one can consistently demonstrate the soundness of that policy which destroys at one blow half the monetary wealth of the world at a time when the increased trade relations of all countries most requires its assistance, he would perform a signal service by showing how the menacing danger could be averted.

—The remonstrances of the business men of Philadelphia and New York have killed the bill repealing the bankrupt law at this session. At one time it passed the House, and there was danger that it would go through the Senate. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

None of the amendments which were recommended by commercial bodies for the improvement of the law have gained favor at Washington, however. These suggested changes were aimed at the provision of more stringent measures for the treatment of dishonest debters, by extending the time within which criminal prosecutions could be brought and executions, sales, preferential judgments, &c., could be contested; also the substitution of a 50 per cent. clause of the old Bankrupt law. Congress has confined its modifications of this law to one trifling amendment of a section concerning discharges in bankruptcy, which, we believe, was not asked for in any petition, and does not materially affect the workings of the law either for bankrupts or their creditors.

—The officials at the Sub-Treasury at New York state that they have discovered several double eagles which have been produced in value by a very ingenious process. A hole is bored entirely through the centre of the piece, from one milled edge to the other, as large as its thickness will permit without disturbing the surface of the coin. From this centre bore four others diverge on each side to the right and left. These holes are then plugged with metallic wire of sufficient specific gravity to bring the piece within the legal limit of least current weight. It is supposed that the metal abstracted in this way amounts to little less than four dollars on each piece. This, however, will be accurately determined by test assay. Thus far two pieces, of the years 1875 and 1876, fixed in this manner, have been discovered.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

C. M. Savage to Anna M. Dierker, July 11, 1876; lot on Roberts street, Eleventh ward.....$2,650
Jacob Crick to J. B. McCurdy, July 10, 1876; 15 acres and 58 perches in Hampton township, 1,000
Jas. Shillin et ux. to Catharine J. Mitchell, July 12, 1876; lot on Foorman street, Coultersville, 250
Wm. Savage to James P. White, July 13, 1876; lots Nos. 5 and 6, Chestnut street, McKeesport.....
James P. White to T. Savage, July 17, 1876; the above lots.....
Park Place Homestead Association to Samuel W. Elliott, May 26, 1876; three lots on Perkins street, Twenty-third ward.....
Samuel W. Elliott to George W. Barnett, June 28, 1876; two of the above described lots.....$2,000
James O'Brien to Daniel O'Brien, June 28, 1876; lot on Sidney street, Twenty-sixth ward, city.....
R. H. Fife, sheriff, to L. W. Hall, July 5, 1876; interest of James Bowen in 4 acres in McCandless township.....
C. M. Seibert to Germania Savings Bank, February 1, 1876; lot on Manhattan street, Fifth ward, Allegheny.....
W. F. Richardson, assignee to C. M. Seibert, September 1, 1875; the above lot.....
C. T. Kloppfer to School Directors of Shaler township, July 6, 1876; lots 622 and 624, Sample farm, Shaler township.....
T. N. Griffith to H. Nurnberger, June 13, 1876; lot on Walnut street, McKeesport.....
Adam Keil to Catharine Keil, June 6, 1876; 104 on Walnut street, McKeesport.....
Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1865-coupons	121⅛
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120¾	10-40's	118⅝
" 1881	118¾	Currency 6's	125½
" 1865 new	118	New 5 per cents	116⅞
5-20's 1867	120	10-40's coupons	119

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	104⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	14⅜
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	66⅞
L. S.	93	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	8¾	Harlem	139½
St. Paul	39¾	Adams Express	110⅝
Do. Pref	71¾	American Express	58¾
Michigan Southern	83¾	U. S. Express	74¾
Do. Central	80¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	84¾
Northwestern Com.	41¾	Quicksilver	25½
Do. Pref	66	Fort Wayne	103
North Western	34¾	Cleveland & St. Jo	13¾
Chic. & Pitts	95¾	Panama	—
Pacific Mail	24½	Iron Mountain	15⅞
Western Union Tel.	78		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (B)	46⅝
Reading (B)	41	Empire do. (A)	10
U. S. Cons. of '82	119⅛	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (S)	101
Oil Creek (B)	20	Penn. Coal (B)	97½
Lehigh Valley (B)	67¾	N. Pacific bonds (B)	14⅜

NEW YORK, July 22, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $269,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $165,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 489@491. Gold left off steady at 111¾. The borrowing rates were flat to 1 per cent. The specie shipments to-day were $1,275,000, of which £1,025,000 is gold coin, $175,000 silver, and $75,000 gold bars.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease,	. .	$1,279,000
Specie, decrease,	. .	1,758,700
Legal tenders, increase,	. .	2,520,700
Deposits, increase,	. .	538,300
Circulation, decrease,	. .	185,000
Reserve, increase,	. .	627,425

Governments were dull and steady. Railroad mortgages were firm. State bonds were quiet and steady. The stock market was very quiet at the opening, with fluctuations ranging from ¼ to ⅜, but later declining ¼@⅜. In late dealings the market was quiet and closed dull and lower. During the day Ohios declined to 14¾, Pacific Mail to 23¾, and Lake Shore to 55¾, with a recovery in the last sales of ¼@⅜. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 56,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Lake Shore, 7,000 Pacific Mail, 7,500 St. Pauls, 7,300 Ohios, 4,000 Western Union, and 3,600 Michigan Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 120½; 5-20s '65, 117½; do. new, 118; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121½; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 118½; do. coupons, 119; currency 6s, 125½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 28; Missouri 6s, 105¼.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70¾; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 14; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 7; do. preferred, 7½; Adams Express, 110½; Fargo, Express, 84; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 74½; New York Central, 107; Erie, 14¾; do. preferred, 21½; Harlem, 139½; do. preferred 133; Michigan Central, 45½; Panama, 33; Union Pacific, stock, 66½; Lake Shore, 53½; Illinois Central, 93½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 41¾; do. preferred, 66; C. C. & I., 42¾; New Jersey Central, 72½; Rock Island, 108½; St. Paul, 39½; do. preferred, 71½; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 10¾; do. preferred, 11½; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 14½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 101½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18½; Missouri Pacific, 64; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 24; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 17; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific bonds, 74½; Union Pacific bonds, 103½; Union Pacific land grant, 102; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 94.

LONDON, July 22.—Consols 96½; 5-20s '65, 106½; do of '67, 109½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 15; preferred, 30½.

PARIS, July 22.—Rentes 106f. 67½c.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—United States new 5s 103.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 22, 1876.

The most and about the only noticeable change to note in values is a decline of ¼@⅝ ₱ lb on Refined Sugars. The grain markets are feeling a little firmer, although trade continues dull. There is a very fair demand for the hog products, but prices are easy. Butter in demand, while Eggs continue all kinds of vegetables and fruits in good supply and easy in price.

APPLES—Market overstocked and very dull—quotable 50@$1 ₱ bbl for fair to prime.

BERRIES—Black, Raspand Whortle berries, 75c ₱ bucket, as to quality, size and condition.

BEANS—No demand—not enough doing to establish prices.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for prime Butter, but no improvement in prices—sales of prime to choice solid packed, in firkins and tubs, at 18@20c.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory quoted at 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing in either domestic or foreign dried fruits, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—The market continues dull, but unchanged. Fresh receipts, guaranteed as such, fairly quotable at 14@15c.

FLOUR—The market is dull, and prices are weak—some dealers have made a reduction of 25 cents per barrel. We quote the latest quotations: Spring Wheat flours, $6@6.50; the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; amber, 7.25@7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, 4.50@5.

GROCERIES—Sugars are off ¼@⅝c of a cent, and in consequence of the reduction, which was generally unexpected, trade is dull, as buyers are apprehensive that there will be a further reduction. Coffee continues dull and weak, with every indication at the present writing of a further decline; it is expected, however, that by the time roasters reduce the price of roasted that the green bean will be advance!.

RICE.			
Carolina	6¼@7½	Louisiana	6¼@6¾
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾a	Standard S	11¾a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¾a
Powdered	12¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¼@10¾
Standard A	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9¼
COFFEE.			
Choice	25 a27	Rio (Ch pkge)	24 a
Prime Rio	21¾@22	Rio (loose)	26
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is so little doing in Wheat in our market that it is difficult to give quotations; in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the flour trade millers have not been disposed to buy any more Wheat than they can possibly avoid. The Corn market is weaker, in consequence of increased receipts and offerings and a diminished demand; quotable at at 33@35c, on track in bulk, according to quality. The supply of Corn is small, and notwithstanding the demand is light prices are firm; sales of ear, on track, at 37c. Oats steady and for good sound mixed to prime yellow, free in elevator. Rye quiet, with little or no demand; 73a75.

HAY—Loose is selling from country wagons at $10 a15 for new and $18a20 for old, as to quality. Baled quoted at $18a18, for No. 1 timothy.

MILLFEED—Bran quoted on track at $11a12; middlings and mixed feed, $12a13.

ONIONS—In good supply and very dull; holders generally are taking just whatever they can obtain, being anxious to close out.

POTATOES—In good supply, and dull at $1.50a2 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair demand, but there has been no change in prices for lots.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$21.50
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	21.50
Shoulders Ex S C	12¼	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12¾
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Ref. for summer use—in tres	13
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	Do. do tcs	13¾
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. do bbls	14
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. do bkts	14
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	$6¾	Do. 3 ₱ bdls	15¾
Do. do	$6¾	Do. 5 ₱ bdls	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 5 ₱ bx do	15¾
Bacon Hog Sides	12¾	Do. 10 ₱ bx do	15¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RACE—Steady at 3c ₱ ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾a8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¼a8½c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 22, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	419 cars	600 cars
Hogs	191 "	98 "
Sheep	56 "	110 "
Total	666 "	808 "

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION—DRAWBACKS LEADING TO MONOPOLY.

A good deal has been said and written recently in regard to railroad discrimination against Pittsburgh, and there is no branch of business probably in which it is so common as the live stock traffic. For some years past a few heavy through shippers have been enabled, by drawbacks allowed them by the railroads, to almost monopolize the business, especially as regards the moving of stock through from the west to the seaboard markets; no one outside of the ring could cope with these favored shippers. With a drawback, estimated at from $15@30 ₱ car, they have a very decided advantage, can afford to pay more for stock in the west and undersell the balance in the seaboard markets. The consequence is, many operators have been forced to retire from that part of the business, and it is worthy of notice that the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets are now supplied mainly by a few of these favored shippers, who, for the reasons stated, have monopolized the business. Our trade has been in much the same condition, causes operating like the trade between here and the seaboard markets that there was prior to the inauguration of the drawback system, and it is not likely that there will be until it is discontinued. What the trade desire is the establishment of fair and equitable open rates of freight and a discontinuance of the drawback system; place all men on an equal footing—give one dealer no advantage over another and let everyone stand or fall on his own merits. This would settle down into a reasonable profit, and railroads would not only get just as much business, but they would be better paid, be enabled to make money for their stockholders, and then the charge could no longer be made that some of the high-up officials were a party to this monopoly; in other words, that they come in for a part of the spoils.

CATTLE.

Of the 419 cars reported for the past week, 270 cars were through and 129 cars local, against 276 cars of through and 134 cars local last week.

The supply, although an average one, was less than that of last week, and with a fair demand the market was fairly active, but with no quotable change in prices, one way or the other, as noted in our report of the 20th, prime cattle were scarce, and in some instances may have brought a light advance; but the common and medium grades, of which the offerings largely consisted, were draggy and in some instances concessions were probably made to effect sales. Two cars of Cattle from Kentucky cattle brought 5.70, which was higher than anything brought last week, but it should be borne in mind that the quality was much better. There was less inquiry for New York, and country butchers did not buy as freely as usual, but there was an increased demand on Philadelphia account, and cattle sold just about as fast as they arrived, and as already intimated prices were well maintained.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 Steers	5.25a5.50
Good 1,300a1,400 Steers	4.85a5.12
Good 1,000a1,100 Steers	4.25a4.75
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3.00a4.00
Stockers, 700a800 lbs	3.00a3.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was between 50 and 70 cars short of last week, and with a fair demand, sellers had no difficulty in realizing an advance of 25c ₱ cwt. It is true, there was not much inquiry on New York account during the first half of the week, but the supply being light was not more sufficient to meet the wants of Philadelphia buyers. There was a firmer feeling yesterday and to-day owing to more favorable advices from New York, and light receipts, although the offerings are nearly always small during the latter part of the week, and as a rule, there are but few buyers during the time in question. Some dealers placed the advance this morning at 25@c. In late dealings the market was quiet and closed dull and lower. During the day Ohios declined to 14¾, Pacific Mail to 23¾, and Lake Shore to 55¾, with a recovery in the last sales of ¼@⅝. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 56,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Lake Shore, 7,000 Pacific Mail, 7,500 St. Pauls, 7,300 Ohios, 4,000 Western Union, and 3,600 Michigan Central.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 92a100 lbs	4.85a5.00
Good 85a90 lbs	4.50a4.75
Good 75a80 lbs	4.00a4.25
Fair Two Years	3.50a3.75
Common 70a75 lbs	3.00a3.25
Indianas, according to quality	3.50a5.00
Lambs, 40a60 lbs	4.50a5.50

HOGS.

The aggregate receipts for the week were somewhat larger than those of the preceding week, but the arrivals during the past few days have been light and with a fair demand prices were pretty well maintained, notwithstanding shippers bought sparingly in consequence of the hot weather. It is worthy of notice, however, that there has been less fluctuation in prices than usual during the week under review, and it is seldom that the supply and demand run so close together. Philadelphia hogs quotable at $7.15, and Yorkers at 6.85a6.90 according to quality.

Raid on Pork and Lard.

An effort was made on behalf of some operators in grain to-day to "raid" the pork and lard markets, with a view, it is surmised, of reflecting the idea that parties who were interested on the long side of wheat were weak and compelled to dispose of their interest in provisions. The effort was partially successful, and prices were reduced $1a 1.30 on pork, and shade ₱ 100 lbs on lard, but the market rallied again before the close of the day, and closed firm.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 22, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Notwithstanding the petroleum trade, both in the raw article and the product, is considerably complicated, more so, probably, than any other article of merchandise, it continues active, and is in an unusually healthy condition; the best evidence of this is that but very few failures have occured during this year, and, furthermore, legitimate operators are in better condition than they have been for several years. Producers and refiners alike, are obtaining remunerative rates for their products, and the demand for both appears to be in excess of the supply. The consumption of the raw article is and has been for some time past, much larger than the production, hence there has been a very material reduction in the visible supply, and the indications at the present writing are, that unless some new territory is opened up, not only will the present value of the article be sustained, but a still further appreciation is not improbable. There is no falling off in the demand for Refined, and notwithstanding the recent sharp advance (5½c ₱ gallon) exporters are buying more liberally now than they did before the upward movement set in. Stocks in foreign ports are down considerably lower than they have been for several years, and with a slightly increasing consumption and exporters anxious to make up the deficiency, refiners had no difficulty in pushing up prices, and the indications are that exporters will take the entire production during the balance of the season, excepting what is required for the home trade. In a word, the outlook at the present writing is very encouraging, and it is worthy of notice that this important interest is about the only one that is not affected by the general depression in business. Every refinery in and about Pittsburgh is in operation, many of them working up to their full capacity, and other branches of trade have improved thereby.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week 37,000 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 874,497 bbls, against 367,380 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 16,051 bbls; January 1st to date, 444,709 bbls; same time last year, 329,717 bbls. Shipments to Richmond to date, 75,800 bbls, making a total of 320,209 bbls to all points.

CRUDE.

The market although quiet, was firm, and prices are still tending upward; the destruction of between 60,000 and 70,000 barrels by lightning, at Dilk's Station, has not been without its effect in stimulating prices. United was quoted at $2.27½a2.28½; Union, $2.26½; immediate shipment, $2.26¾ bid.

REFINED.

Also strong and advancing; prices were quoted higher to-day than they have been at any time yet. New York, 17½c; Philadelphia, 17¼a17⅝; on cars here, 14. The steady appreciation does not appear to curtail the export demand.

OIL BARRELS.

Market very firm and higher; city make held at $1.80, with no sales reported above $1.85; countries, $1.40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. W. Stevenson	Central o w	1,313
J. Bushnell	Standard o w	1,167
J. Bushnell	Model o w	470
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	440
S. Craig	Penn o w	240
S. Craig	Keystone o w	74
Total		3,709

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	Bait. 556

THE WOOL TRADE.

Philadelphia.

On Monday there began to be felt a considerable increase in demand for wool of all grades in this market, the buyers being both local and Eastern manufacturers, and by Wednesday full up of Ohio fine fleeces and of medium unwashed, because the offerings of those grades were the largest. On Tuesday, these were reinforced by New York State dealers, who went into the market in competition with the manufacturers (one of whom was one of the largest and heaviest in New England) and bought freely of fine fleeces, it is said, on speculation, while others claim it was for account of manufacturers. To ascertain the extent of this activity, we called upon the wool dealers this morning, who gave very conflicting reports of both the volume of business and the prices obtained, together with a number of buyers in the market and their object or not of any excitement. Avoiding both extremes, and giving in a general way what we believe to be about the true state of affairs, we have had a million of pounds of XX Ohio were taken yesterday, considerable the day before, and some more to-day, beginning at 33a34c and closing at 34a37c, the sales being chiefly at 34a35c, the latter rate being generally demanded to-day for the best quarter, with some fancy lots of some size at 37c, and from that down the range of 3c ₱ ₱. on XX as to quality, to 34c, while the lowest we have heard of was 32c for poorest of XX, although 100,000 lbs were sold at less than that early, and 200,000 ₱ at 33a37c, and the latter rate at 34a35c. This activity is due, no doubt, to the fact that this market was about the lowest in the country, 32a35c being now demanded in Ohio and then to that we are quoting 34a37c, Texas 15a 24c. Pork dull and heavy $19,80. Lard dull; prime steam 11¼c. Beef quiet and firm; middles dull; long clear western 10 3-8c; city 10 3-8a10¾c. Cheese firm; 3a 8¾c. Butter steady; Ohio, 12a22c. Whisky more active; $1.12¾a1.13.

Metals—Manufactured copper; sheeting 31c; Ingot Lake firm, 20a20¼c. Pig iron dull and unsettled; Scotch $31; American $19a23; Russian sheeting 12c; gold. Nails steady; cut $3,10; clinch $4,60a5,35. Horse shoe quiet; 20a26c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, July 22.—Refined petroleum 35½f.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Cotton dull at 5¾a6d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export, and 7,000 American. California white wheat average 9s 1d a9s 4d; club 9s 4da10s; red western spring No. 2 9s Nov. 1 7s 10½d. Flour 22s@30s. Corn 25s@25½s. Oats 3s3½s. Lard 50s. Cheese 46½s. Clover seed 50s35s. Refined petroleum 13½d; spirits 8s8½d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Petroleum dull; refined 17¼a17½; crude 13c. Clover Seed unchanged. Flour unsettled and lower. Minnesota family $5.00a5.50. Corn steady; yellow 56a58c; mixed 54a56c. Wheat dull; new Pennsylvania red $1.10; amber $1.36. Oats quiet; white 34a46c. Pork dull, $21a 21.50. Whisky, 1.14a1.12c. Eggs firm, west $1.14. Butter steady, New York and Bradford county extra 25a27c; firsts 22a 24c. Cheese firm 9a10c. Eggs firm, western 15a16c.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 22.—Flour dull; superfine Western $3.50a3.87½; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4.50a6.50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5.50a 6.75; Illinois $6a8; St. Louis $6.75a8.50; fancy Minnesota $7a8.50. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 60a65c. Oats dull; No. 2 white and mixed 36a43c; rejected 31a37c; No. 1 white 40c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 22.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull, No. 2 white Wabash $1.28; No. 3, $1.17¼; No. 1 white Michigan $1.29; amber Michigan $1.05½; seller August $1.06; seller September $1.07⅜; No. 2 amber 83c. Corn firm; high mixed 49¾c; seller August 50c; seller September 51c; low mixed 48c; no grade 46c; damaged 36c. Oats dull; No. 2 canal 32¼c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—Cotton firm; 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber 95a98½; white $1.00@1.10; red $1.00 steady; white 50c; mixed 49c. Rye dull and nominal at 65c. Oats quiet at 32c. Pork $20@20.50. Bulk shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 10¾c. Bacon: shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¼c; clear 12c. Lard dull at 13@ 14c. Whisky $1.10.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Cotton quiet; 11c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; new red $1.00a1.04. Corn steady at 46c. Oats dull at 33a37c. Rye quiet; 67c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork steady; $20. Lard dull; steam offered at 11c; kettle quiet at 12¾a13c. Bulk meats quiet at 7¾a10a10½c. Bacon steady; 8¾a10¾a 11¾c. Whisky firm, $1.12.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Cotton dull at 10½c. Flour flat; no buyers except for jobbing lots. Wheat dull; $1,30a1,31. Corn firm at 40½a41c. Oats quiet at 32c. Rye steady at 65c. Pork dull at $19,75. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon steady at 7¾, 11, 11¾a 11¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Flour quiet, and held firmly. Wheat opened firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1,05½; hard $1,10; No. 2 92c; No. 3 81c. Corn nominally steady; No. 2 45c. Oats dull; No. 2 28c. Rye nominally steady; No. 1 60c. Barley neglected and entirely nominal; No. 2 spring 60a65c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Corn firm; yellow 60c; mixed 61a63c. Pork firm at $21,00a21,50. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 15a17½c. Sugar steady; fair to fully fair 8¾a9¾c; prime 9¾c; choice 10c. Others unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Cotton firm; 10¾@ 11c; sales 100 bales; receipts 58 bales; shipments 300 bales. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Petroleum unchanged; S. W. 110 test 14¾c; P. W. 150 test 16¼c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 22.—Wheat dull, No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,18; amber Michigan held $1,30. Corn dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton firm at 11¾c; futures quiet and steady; July 11¾@ 11 25-32c; August 11 25-32c; September 11 21-32c; October 11 7-16@11 15-32c; November 12c.

GALVESTON, July 22.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 11c; net receipts 63 bales; gross 63; sales 176.

MOBILE, July 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 10¾@10¾c; net receipts 58 bales; gross 58; sales 300; exports coast 300.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾c; net receipts 14 bales; gross 41; sales 100; exports coast.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Cotton: middlings 11c; net receipts 104 bales; gross none; sales 30.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Cattle: receipts 900 head; shipments 3,000 head; market steady and unchanged prices. Hogs: receipts 4,000 head; shipments 5,200 head; quiet and steady; light $6.40a6.50; heavy $6.35a6.50; packing $6.15a6.30; Philadelphias $6.60. Sheep: receipts 100 head; nominal.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Hogs quiet and firm; fair to good light $6.70a6.80, do heavy $6.70a6.90.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Cattle: only local demand. Hogs scarce, little doing and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—Hogs: receipts 850 head; prices $6.15a6.40.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Dark and medium fancy prints were more active. Allen's Cloths have been opened at 6½c. Best Dark standard prints will be 7c. Cotton flannels are in good demand. Other cotton goods are quiet and steady. Woolen goods are in moderate request. Foreign goods are dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—25 pkgs tobacco, J. M. Adler; 1 bdle frames, J. O. schwartz; 8 bxs b ware, C. A. Meek; 2 bbls b powder, Porterfield & Co; 125 bbls potatoes, R. Dickey & Bro; 3 bbls eggs, Hall & Mayer; 222 bbls R. Thompson; 7 bales rags; 1 sk t lead, J. Benedict; 100 sks meal, Jenkins Bro; 1 bbl glue, Fiscens & Son; 30 pkgs skeins 12 bxs extract, Lautner; 5 bbls whisky, J. A. Weber; 10 bbls a. do, Weber & Bro; 18 bbls potatoes, Head, C. & Co; 5 tres bone, E. H. Myers & Co; 5 bbls feathers, Sackett & Co; 20 bags meal, Shoemaker & Co; 6½ bbls tallow, Fiscens & Son.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—1 car 1 beer, L. Lolsey & Co; 80 hrs cheese, Pearce, Bigelow & Co; 72 pcs bbls X, Armstrong & Co; Kell & R; 253 do, Fairman & H; 30 bbls oil, Paine, A. & Co; 1 do, Armstrong & Co; 1 do, Mills, K. & Co; 1 do, Mills, K. & Co; 1 car 1 beer, Case cigars, J. Wilson; 2 pkgs eggs, J. J. Pettit & Co; 45 bbls chairs, F. G. Wise; 10 do, G. Kittner; 6 do J. Kenworthy; 12 cks ewan, Bal. & Sackett & Co; 4 rcks frames, J. W. Morrison; 7 kegs nuts, Lewis O. & F.; 100 pkgs 5-lb, Armuckles' & Co; 2 bales rubber, Hoyt, Hardy Bro; 1 do, Shoat; 1 do, Shoat & Co; 1 do sack, Singer, N. & Co; 1 car staves, Shoenberger & Co; 117 bgs oats, McShane & A; 18 bbls pipes, H. Rea; 19 do, P. Duff & Son; 10 do, H. J McCracken.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—18 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 12 do, Geo. W. Glass; 11 do stone, Pittsburgh Fire Clay Co; 1 do, Lee & Magowan; 1 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 3 do cinders, Carnegie Bros; 1 do Hazel Atlas Glass Co; 1 do, Ford & Co; 1 do bark, W. Fiscens & Son; 2 cars lumber, Heath & S; 1 do, A. McClure; 1 do R. H. Fulton; 1 do, A. Patterson; 1 do, Shoat; 1 do, Shoat & Shoals; 4 do ice, Hazel. Lake Ice Company; 4 bbls apples, F. W. Siebert; 6 bbls potatoes, H. F. Bregenzer; 7 sks rags, McCullough & S; 17 bills paper, J. W. Butler; 200 bdls g hides, J. Callery & Co; 4 bxs apples, Andrews & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 2 do lumber, Hamilton, L. & A; 3 do pig lead, Penna Lead Co; 2 do staves, Central Ref Co; 1 do lumber, J. Stedeford; 18 sks oats, J McCallen; 16 do, Geyer & F; 1 do bacon, Hall & Mayer; 1 do lumber, C. Mattes; 6 do, J. Bernhard; 1 bbl eggs, L. Osech; 2 do, F. P. Kohen; 10 s ware, J. Craig; 4 bbls potatoes, 12 do apples, F. Owens; 10 do, J. S. Clark & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car oats, Lee & Co; 1 do, Ewart & Co; 1 do, Elwood & McC; 1 do, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1 do wheat, Roberts & S; 2 do corn, D. G. Stewart; 2 do malt, C. A. Carpenter.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Iron, Scrap Iron, Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORT LAND Cement. For sale by

J. B. JANFIELD,

June 8, 1876. 116 Water street.

STOVES, RANGES, GRATES.

New Improvements FOR THE

FIERY FURNACE.

THE AGITATING GRATE

(LARKIN'S PATENT.)

The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.

MANUFACTURED BY

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.

Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN

Boston Cooking Range,

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.

206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; 87c spot; 88¾a88¾c August; 91¾ a91¾c September; No. 3 75c; rejected 57a 58¾c. Corn dull; 44¼c September; 44¾c spot; 43¾a44c August. Oats quiet; 28c. Rye quiet and steady; 53c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; $18,50a18,35 spot; $18,40a18,45 September. Bulk meats quiet, steady and unchanged. Lard dull; $10,75 spot; $10,82½ September.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Flour dull; receipts 14,000 bbls.; grades other than strictly

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M. are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are partly cloudy weather, light northerly to easterly winds, and rising barometer, with no decided change in temperature.

A Memento.

A Lexington, Ky., friend of our townsman, Mr. George H. Hilderbrand, merchant tailor at 216 Liberty street, has sent to him, as a Centennial present, a short sample of very rich and lustrous figured crimson satin, being a part of a purchase made by Henry Clay during his residence at Ghent, while negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and used for window curtains at Ashland. Mr. Hilderbrand will preseve it as a memento of the great Commoner, who once explained when a large debt had been paid without his knowing by whom, "Who ever had such friends as I?" and was answered, "or such enemies?"

Obituary.

A dispatch from Rev. Boyd Vincent informs us of the death on Friday morning at Erie, Pa., of his father, Mr. Bethuel Boyd Vincent, a prominent citizen of Erie. Mr. Vincent has been confined for many months to a bed of sickness and suffering, without hope that all the best professional skill employed and all the affectionate and assiduous ministrations of his loving and lonely family, would suffice to rescue him from the fate which we now record. It is because of the utter hopelessness of saving a life so precious and valued as his that the melancholy thought of his death is mingled with a sense of satisfaction that he is relieved from the anguish and pain that could not be averted. We gather added consolation in the hour of grief in the contemplation of the noble life characteristics of our deceased friend whom we have known from our school days together, more than half a century, in all the varied occupations of his busy and useful life as a Civil Engineer in the service of the State, as a merchant, a manufacturer, a banker, and sagacious, enterprising and honorable business man and Christian gentleman, as a model of energy, perseverance and enterprise and of the strictest probity. We have no language with which to express our deep sympathy with the stricken family, every member of which is personally endeared to us by long and friendly intercourse. They sorrow not as those without hope. The people of Erie will long lament and mourn the loss of this public-spirited man, who abounded also with private benevolence and quiet, unostentatious illustrations of his many Christian virtues. His obsequies were celebrated at Erie yesterday.

The Exposition.

The second exposition of the Pittsburgh Tradesmen's Industrial Institute from present indications, will surpass any exhibition of its character ever held in this county. It was generally admitted last year by those who had attended the Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis expositions, that their exposition surpassed those in almost every respect, and this years show will be far in advance of that of last year. Extensive additions have been made to the buildings as well as many improvements, and those having the matter in charge will profit by the advantage of the experience gained last year to assist them. The applicants for space are more numerous than last year, and the display of articles on exhibition will be far more extensive, and as there will be quite a number of the many branches of manufacture and industry of this city represented this year which were not last year. Floral Hall will be quite a feature of the Exposition, for which purpose an extensive addition is being erected to the main building, which is to be furnished and fitted up in the highest style of the art. The Art Gallery, which last year was one of the most attractive features of the Exposition, will be far more attractive this season, as arrangements have already been made by which some of the finest works of art in the country will be on exhibition.

Exhibitors should remember that the demand for space will be much greater than it was last year, and send in their applications early if they desire to be accommodated. The Exposition will open on the 16th of next month, so that but little time yet remains.

SUICIDE.

A Man Poisons Himself as the Result of Too Excessive Imbibations.

At twelve o'clock last evening intelligence was received at the Mayor's office by telegram from the South Side, that a man named Adam Moog had committed suicide by poisoning. He resided at 141 Jane street, and the telegram stated that his act was induced by intoxication. Owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to get further information.

ROBBED.

Two Men Short of Cash.

On Saturday evening Patrick Owens informed officer Tetley that he had been robbed in Wayman's saloon, on Water street, of between $20 and $25. The officer's examination of the case failed to turn up the cash.

Antony Miller complained on Saturday night that he had lost in the Diamond saloon, on Market street, seven dollars and fifty cents. No arrests and no return of the money.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

A Fist Fight that Resulted Disastrously.

On Saturday evening George Drake and Michael Laughran, both residents of the South Side, imbibed more tanglefoot than was good for them. They became belligerant, and concluded to settle their differences by a resort to the "manly art." About nine o'clock they left the saloon in which they had both freely imbibed, and adjourned to a sidewalk in Allentown. Drake was badly beaten, having his lower jaw broken, his head cut in various places, and serious wounds in the breast. He was found shortly after in an unconscious condition and removed home. Drs. Carr and Thomas were called, who found his condition serious, but not dangerous.

Laughran has not been arrested, but a man named Keefer, who held Laughran's coat while he whipped Drake, has been arrested on a charge of felonious assault and battery.

The surgeons who attended Drake say that the injuries received by him were made by a blunt instrument. If that is the case it will likely go hard with Laughran before he is through with it. Drake is a nailor, employed at the mill of Chess, Smythe & Co.

BASE BALL.

Alleghenys vs. New Havens.

The Alleghenys and New Havens played a game on the Union Park grounds Saturday, which resulted in a victory for the New Haven boys by a core of 3 to 1. Following is the summary of the game:

NEW HAVENS.	O.	R.	ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.
Fleet, 2 b	2	0	Quest, 2 b	3	0
Waitt, 1 b	4	0	Nelson, s s	3	0
Pabor, l f	3	0	Weiveiy, p	3	0
Cassidy, c f	2	1	Hamm, c f	3	0
Spence, 2 b	4	0	Cummings, 3 b	3	0
Wright, s s	2	0	Rocap, r f	3	0
Nichols, p	3	0	Lane, c	3	0
Knodell, c	3	0	Wilkinson, 1 b	2	1
McGee, r f	3	0	Gallagher, 1 f	3	0
Total	27	3	Total	27	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New Havens	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Alleghenys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Flies caught—Alleghenys, 10; New Havens, 15; Flies muffed—Lane, 1; Passed balls—Lane, 1; Errors—Alleghenys, 6; New Havens, 6; Base Hits—New Havens, 9; Alleghenys, 2.

New York—Mutuals 7, Hartfords 3.

St. Louis—St. Louis 5, Cincinnatis 1.

Chicago—Chicagos 30, Louisvilles 7.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

A Man Jumps Out of a Second Story Window.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night a burglar effected an entrance into the resi- of Jacob Sorg, corner of Fifteenth -ts South Side. After -s heard he raised an -nd story -street to -er. In his a crowd his appe- upon them he into the crowd, and then pulling off his shoes jumped into the river. Owing to the darkness the officers lost sight of him. Whether or not he succeeded in making the shore is a question. Chief Hertzell thinks he got away, but others think that he was drowned. Officer Hamilton got a jimmie, with which the man operated, and his shoes, which are at the Thirtieth ward station house awaiting a claimant.

Arrest of Three Men for an Attempt on a House.

Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, Officer Cronin detected three men attempting to force an entrance into a shoe store, corner of Seventh and Webster avenues. He succeeded in arresting all of them. After being taken to the Station House they gave their names as Samuel Wright, Frank Gallaher, and Charles Kernan. They were held by the Mayor for a hearing to-day.

The two young men who discovered the men operating on the shutters, and reported to Lieutenant Cronin, are requested to be present at the Mayor's office this morning, or to-day, and give their testimony against the burglars.

Marvin's Biscuit and Crackers have always been the best that could be made.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
66 Fifth avenue.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION.

A Statement From Mr. Rubie.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—Since the publication of what purported to be the testimony of Marcus Jenkins before the Committee on Commerce, at Washington, inquiry into freight discriminations, several of the city papers have been calling upon the railroad officers charged by that publication with dishonest exactions, for explanation. I am one of the officers named, and several others were named in such connection, as to leave the impression that I had said to Mr. Jenkins I had divided illegal gains with them. At the risk of resting under these imputations for a few days, I determined before answering to procure an authentic copy of what Jenkins did testify before the committee. I have now before me a certified copy of his testimony and desire space in your paper for a reply, so far as that testimony affects myself personally, and implicates other officers by what it is alleged I said of them.

The general subject of freight discriminations it is not my duty to take up, either to expose the inaccuracies of Mr. Jenkins' testimony or to discuss the public questions involved. These are subjects under the control of the superior officers of the company, whose direction either as to rates or drawbacks when fixed, it is simply my duty to obey.

I confine myself to the charges of personal dishonesty as boldly made and so extensively circulated in the community within the last ten days. These charges are that, as the local freight agent of the Pennsylvania Company, I have been settling with T. C. Jenkins for drawbacks on flour, receiving vouchers for larger amounts than I paid them and dividing the difference with the officers of the company. In the testimony, as published in the *Sunday Critic* of the 16th inst., the following is given as having been testified to before the committee:

"Mr. Cochran—Do you know anything about drawbacks given to merchants in Pittsburgh?

"Mr. Jenkins—Yes, sir; I do know of merchants getting drawbacks.

"Chairman—How do you know?

Mr. Jenkins replied: I know because I received them myself when clerking for T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

"Chairman—Who paid them to you?

"Mr. Jenkins—B. H. Rubie, local freight agent of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

"Chairman—Upon what were you paid drawbacks?

"Mr. Jenkins—On shipment of flour received from Chicago.

"Question—Were these drawbacks paid to you more than once?

"Answer—Several times; cannot say exactly how often. Rubie gave me vouchers to take to the store to have signed by the firm, and which he requested me to return to him; he sometimes gave me money and at other times his personal check.

"Question—On what bank were checks drawn?

"Answer—I think upon the Allegheny National.

"Question—Why did you not draw the money on the voucher in the usual way from the treasurer of the company direct?

"Answer—Because he instructed me to return vouchers to him, whereupon he deducted a portion of the amount named in them, and when his attention was called to the discrepancy between the amount paid and the amount of the voucher, he explained that he 'had to divide with the other officers.'"

"Question—Who are the other officers?

"Answer—C. L. Cole, William Stewart and J. N. McCullough are his superior officers.

"Mr. Cochran asked—Do you know of any drawbacks being given since that time and if so, to whom?

"Mr. Jenkins replied—B. H. Rubie, local freight agent of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway company, gave his personal check on the Allegheny National Bank to T. C. Jenkins for $1,581, dated June 25, 1875; said check was deposited in the Penn. bank.

"Mr. Cochran—What was the usual amount deducted from vouchers presented to B. H. Rubie?

"Mr. Jenkins replied—I remember distinctly that on the first voucher I presented, which was for eighteen hundred dollars, I received but fifteen hundred dollars; the balance was kept to divide among the officers, at least so Mr. Rubie informed me. I was there quite a number of times afterward to get drawbacks from Mr. Rubie, and he always retained, as I thought, a liberal percentage.

"Chairman—How do you recollect so distinctly?

"Mr. Jenkins—Why I recollect so distinctly the amount retained for the first voucher I took was small, being quite a young at that time, I was, of course, curious to know why I did not get all the money the vouchers called for."

The quotation marks attached to this testimony as published in the *Critic* amount to an assertion that it is copied from the records of the committee, and as thus copied, it puts me in the attitude of asserting that the superior officers of the company received a portion of the drawbacks, and by innuendo conveys the impression that Mr. Stewart, Mr. Cole and Mr. McCullough are the other officers alluded to. The testimony of Mr. Jenkins, given before the committee on this point, as certified by the clerk, is as follows:

By Mr. Cochran—Q.—Do you know anything of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ever allowing drawbacks or rebates?

A.—Yes; I know that they allow them to some of the flour men; and in fact I often hear of other merchants saying that some persons are getting rebates.

Q.—What personal knowledge have you on that subject?

A.—I have collected rebates myself when I was a clerk. That was five or six years ago. I was employed with T. C. Jenkins & Bro., and at the end of the month they would send me up to the railroad office to get vouchers. I would take the vouchers to the store and they would sign them, and then I would take them back to the railroad office. Sometimes Mr. Rubie, the local freight agent, would give his personel check for the amount of the drawback, and at other times he would give me the money. The first time I drew it the vouchers were for $1,800. Mr. Rubie gave me $1,500 in money. I told him that that did not agree with the vouchers, and he said that they kept the $300 to divide among the officers.

Q.—Who told you that?

A.—Mr. B. H. Rubie, the local freight agent of the Fort Wayne Co.

Q.—Where did he live?

A.—Pittsburgh.

Q.—When did he tell you this?

A.—About five years ago. I was getting the money from him.

Q.—Did the company allow rebates of that kind to all?

A.—I do not think they did; at least they said they did not.

Q.—Have they allowed you any drawbacks since you have been in business for yourself?

A.—No, sir. Last summer this Fort Wayne Railroad Company was paying drawbacks to T. C. Jenkins on flour. Mr. Rubie paid them in his personal check. Mr. Rubie gave his personal check for $1,581 in June last, which was entered on the books of T. C. Jenkins as the credited stock account, and was deposited in the Penn bank. The check was drawn on the Allegheny National bank by B. H. Rubie.

If the person who furnished the testimony for the *Critic* had access to the committee's records, it will be seen that it has been doctored for a purpose, and that there are many very material variations between what the *Critic* published and what was actually given there by the committee. Chief among the differences is the absence in the actual testimony of the names of Messrs. McCullough, Stewart and Cole, as alleged to have been given by me in connection with the question of drawbacks. In the *Critic* Mr. Jenkins is made to say, in answer to a question of Mr. Cochran, that I retained a liberal percentage on all the vouchers; this real testimony put to which question is put by Mr. Cochran, and the charge by Mr. Jenkins is confined to my retaining the $300 on the $1,800 voucher. Fair-minded men will draw their own conclusions as to the degree of credit to be given to the assertions of a newspaper which will permit to be altered, or fabricated and published, testimony which blackens the reputation of fellow citizens.

I proceed to notice, however, the specific charges. They are, in a general way, first, that I paid in many instances less than the amount of vouchers, and second, that some five or six years ago a specific voucher for $1,800 was filled out for a payment of $1,500; third, that I gave my personal check to T. C. Jenkins, on the Allegheny National Bank, in June, 1875, for $1,581 of drawbacks.

The general allegation I deny, and as covering that general allegation and the two specific charges, I append to my statement an affidavit of T. C. Jenkins himself, who ought certainly to have as accurate a knowledge of his own business as his clerk, who professes to have been puzzled with the fact that he was paid but $1,500 for an $1,800 voucher in favor of his employer. Ordinary business men would suppose that an employer would have required some explanation from a clerk who would return to him $1,500 for an $1,800 receipt, if that transaction had taken place. That it is not true the affidavit clearly shows.

The specific date of the alleged payment by my personal check enables me to answer that transaction. So far from it being true that I gave my personal check and that any amount was retained by me, the vouchers made out and signed by the officers of the company, making the amount of $1,581 on freights in May and June, 1875, and receipted by T. C. Jenkins, are on file; and the check given in payment of those vouchers in July, 1875, was the check of J. F. Kurtz, cashier of the freight department, which was paid to T. C. Jenkins, as appears by the check and its indorsement, of which I here insert a copy:

No. 1393.

PITTSBURGH, July 23, 1875.

Allegheny National Bank.

Pay to the order of T. C. Jenkins

Fifteen Hundred and Eighty-one

Dollars.

JULIUS KURTZ,

Cashier.

$1581.00.

PENN FREIGHT STATION,
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y.
CASHIER'S OFFICE.

The testimony of Mr. Jenkins given before the committee not having named the officers published in the *Critic* as named by me, it is hardly necessary that I should deny a charge based on what is shown to be fabricated or altered testimony. But his testimony, as certified, does allege that I said the $300 retained was to be divided among "the other officers," without naming them. I unhesitatingly pronounce the statement a falsehood. I never made such a statement to Mr. Jenkins, and it is utterly untrue that I ever retained any part of a voucher for drawbacks or rebates, or paid any such money to any officer of the company.

To any one acquainted with the Pennsylvania company, its mode of keeping accounts, charging its agents with all freight on manifests, requiring either the money or a voucher to discharge the account, with the supervision of vouchers before they could reach me, with the checks which exist in the accounting department and comptroller's office—to any such person the charges are absurd, and a moment's reflection will satisfy any one that no such payments or retentions as are testified to by Mr. Jenkins could possibly be made without their being detected and exposed by some officer of the company.

I forbear making the comments which such an unwarranted attack upon personal character might justify, contenting myself with this naked statement of facts and leaving the public to judge of the character of this testimony. B. H. RUBIE.

[Copy]
Allegheny County, ss:

T. C. Jenkins being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

That he is now and has been since 1863, engaged in the flour business, a portion of the time on Liberty street, and now on Wood street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

That he is acquainted with Marcus Jenkins who was in the employ of deponent as clerk up until about three years and-half ago.

That he has carefully read the statement made in the *Critic* newspaper of date July 16, of testimony alleged to have been given by said Marcus Jenkins before a sub-committee of Congress inquiring into the matter of freight discriminations.

That the statement that drawbacks or rebates were paid at any time by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, or by the Pennsylvania Company to said Marcus Jenkins for and on account of deponent, or the firm of T. C. Jenkins & Bro., is false.

That in all cases any rebates or drawbacks coming to deponent of said firm were paid to deponent personally, and never in any case to said Marcus Jenkins; that for such rebates or drawbacks deponent in every instance himself personally received the proper officer of the railroad company.

And deponent further avers that in every case he received the full amount of rebate or drawback; that no officer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, or the Pennsylvania Company, ever held back or received in any way, directly or indirectly, any portion of any drawback of deponent's, nor was any officer of said companies, or of either of them, in any way interested, directly or indirectly, in such drawbacks, or in any part or portion thereof.

That it is not true that in any case such drawbacks, or any portion of them, was paid by the individual check of B. H. Rubie, or in any other way than in money or by the check of the cashier of the Pennsylvania Company at Pittsburgh.

And, deponent further says that there is not a single statement of those alleged in *Critic* newspaper to have been made by said Marcus Jenkins, relative to drawbacks in connection with deponent's firm, that is true; that the whole of said alleged statement is false in fact.

[Signed.] T. C. JENKINS.
Sworn and subscribed, July 20, 1876.
[Seal] M. H. HOUSEMAN,
Notary Public.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judge Stowe.)

Freilberg & Workman vs. Charles P. Orvis. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

Melchoir Varner was discharged, on his own petition, as assignee of Baelz & Gray, and was ordered to reconvey all the assigned property to the assignees.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Alex. Greenwald to Samuel Fleckenheim, Henry Gerwig and Fred. Gwinner were appointed viewers to appraise the property assigned.

In the voluntary assignment of H. T. Wright to Peter Kiel, Jr., A. H. Slater and E. D. Davis were appointed appraisers.

In the voluntary assignment of James Strauss, John Wilson and Alex. D. Burns were appointed appraisers.

Henry Darlington vs. F. H. Coursin. C. C. Taylor appointed examiner to take testimony.

Sarah Buck vs. Edwin Buck; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

First National Bank of Newark, Ohio vs. Holmes, Lafferty & Co., garnishees. Thos. MacConnell appointed auditor to distribute funds paid into Court by garnishees.

School District of Ross township vs. George Unks et al. Lewis M'Mullin appointed master and examiner.

Thomas O'Connel vs. Bridget O'Connell; libel in divorce. A. F. Alexander appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Margaret Moore, by her next friend vs. Wm. W. Moore; libel in divorce. Eugene M. O'Neill appointed Commissioner to take testimony *ex parte* libellant.

Matthew G. Smith vs. David Wilhelm. N. W. Shafer appointed guardian *ad litem* in the matter of the estate of the minor children of George Smith, deceased.

A. B. Hayden was appointed Election Assessor of the Third district of the Fifth ward.

William Chambers vs. David Gregg; new trial granted unless plaintiff will agree within ten days to reduce the verdict to $3,000.

William Ward vs. Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works; motion to take off non-suit refused

James Kelly vs. School Directors of Wilkins township et al.; preliminary injunction refused.

In four cases against the Nation Trust Company, rules on plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be opened as to Henry Gerwig, were discharged.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

In the United States District Court, in session at Erie, the case of the United States vs. Tax Barnes, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was resumed. Verdict of guilty recorded. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury came into Court at about eleven o'clock and returned the following true bills:

Anthony Schell, county of Butler, selling liquor without paying special tax.

John Thomas, having in his possession counterfeit plates, etc.

Anton Wolff, county of Allegheny, retailing liquor without paying special tax.

John Mogel, Erie, passing counterfeit nickels.

Having concluded the business before it the grand jury was discharged.

CASES CONTINUED.

The following cases were continued to the October term, at Pittsburgh, by consent of both parties:

Reuben Argraves, *alias* Adams, John Thomas, George E. Tanner, Turner Patterson, and David Weller. These are all either counterfeiters, or "shovers of the queer."

Court Brevities

In Common Pleas No 2, James Collins filed a petition in divorce against Bridget Collins. Subpœna awarded.

John Anderson and Agnes Kelly, insane inmates of the Count Jail, were by order of Court transferred to the insane department of the Workhouse.

In Common Pleas No. 2, Saturday, in the case of Wm. Chambers vs. D. Gregg, the Court decided to grant a new trial unless the plaintiff filed stipulations agreeing to accept a modified verdict.

THE rule on A. W. Brown, Esq., and other officers of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, to show cause why a writ of *quowarranto* should not issue, which was made on application of W. G. Johnson, was discharged.

JUDGE KETCHUM will be sworn into office as Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, at Erie to-day. Judge McKennan, of the U. S. Circuit Court, administering the oath of office. It is thought that the new Judge will make Pittsburgh his residence as the business of the court requires his almost constant attendance here.

A WRIT of *habeas corpus* was granted by Judge Stowe in Common Pleas No. 1 on Saturday morning on Henry Cordier, commanding him to produce the body of Elizabeth Smith in Court Tuesday morning. Elizabeth was committed to the Work House on a charge of vagrancy by Mayor McCarthy. A writ of *certiorari* was also granted on the Mayor commanding him to send up the record in the case. Similar writs were also granted in the case of Michael Dunn, who was committed by the same magistrate.

ON the convening of Common Pleas Court No. 2 Saturday morning, Judge Ewing referred in a feeling manner to the death of Capt. Knox, a tip stave of the Court, and said that Mr. Knox had been a faithful and reliable officer, and his death was quite a surprise, as he had been present in good health at the last session of the Court. The Judge further stated that inasmuch as there would be little business before the Court between now and September, and that the delay would be occasioned by the session of the Supreme Court in October and November, no successor would be appointed until December. Already quite a number of persons had made application for the position.

JOHN F. ZCHEIGNER filed a petition in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 for a divorce from Elmira Louhart. He says that on the second day of October, 1871, a supposed marriage was contracted between himself and the respondent, Elmira Louhart, which he claims is void for the reason that when it took place the respondent had a husband, ——— Louhart living. He was informed by her and believed that her husband was dead, which allegation was false. A subpœna was awarded.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····There was a considerable decrease in the city mortality last week.

····The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's employes are wearing linen caps.

····A new base ball club has been organized at Mt. Washington named "The Defiance."

····Secretary McGonnigle is going to have a number of copies of the "Tramp Act" posted up for the benefit of tramps.

····W. J. Earley, the foreman in the American Iron Works, while engaged about the machinery, had a finger severely lacerated.

····The *Sunday Leader* is actively engaged in getting up a list of the drowned in Noah's flood. The names will be published next Sunday.

····Officer Manly raised considerable excitement about 3 o'clock this morning by firing several shots from his revolver at a harmless dog.

····A meeting of the Board of Control of the Fourteenth Regiment will be held on Wednesday evening. A large amount of business was transacted.

····On Thursday next a base ball match will be played at Wainwright Island, between an old and a young nine from the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards.

····On Saturday morning a number of people interested in the camp meeting movement, left Lawrenceville for the purpose of purchasing lots at Arnold Grove.

····A temporary shed will be built this week for the use of the Independence engine until the new house is completed. The old engine will be demolished at once.

·····Criminal business in the Seventeenth ward is so dull that there have been no lock-up cases for two weeks. Why not discharge the police and pension the Alderman?

·····Wm. Howard, who was charged before Mayor Phillips with the larceny of some rope, in Allegheny, was discharged from custody, as the prosecutor declined to appear against him.

····Robert Dickson, an insane inmate of the Allegheny Poor House, ran away from that institution on Saturday. He had been sent out to do some work, but he failed to return in the evening.

····On Saturday evening officer David Stewart arrested on Penn avenue Pat. Moran, who had snapped a loaded revolver at a hack driver twice, because he refused to haul him to Little Washington.

····The bill of the Pittsburgh Gas Company for the last six months has been rendered. The net amount is $14,018.54. The total of the gas bills for the period mentioned is $22,146.83. A pretty good outlay for light.

····Dr. Thorn, of this city, and a Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia, have been appointed a committee to arrange the insurance on the $25,000 worth of oil belonging to the Columbia Oil Exhibit Company destroyed at Millerstown recently.

····Meat Inspector Lindsay on visiting the Diamond market, Saturday evening, discovered a quantity of decayed vegetables and about one thousand two hundred pounds of fish in an advanced state of decomposition, which he confiscated.

····Frank Stewart, an employee of Bittner's car works, was thrown from the hind platform of a car on the Connellsville railroad, on Saturday, at Shady Lane bridge. He received a severe cut on the head, a dislocation of the left shoulder and other injuries.

····Further reports from Butler county state that the oil is still burning. It is also reported that the danger of an extension of the fire is past, so that the flames will be confined to three tanks, and the total quantity consumed will not exceed 70,000 barrels.

····At twenty minutes to 10 o'clock Sunday morning, an officer discovered a fire in a cellar in a grocery belonging to McKelvy, corner of Elm and Water streets. An alarm was sounded for box thirty-five, and the blaze extinguished before much harm had been done.

·····Mr. John L. Patterson, of McKeesport, who in company with William Gerhart, Charles Smith, of Indiana, and Charles Smith, of Allegheny, started in Cleveland since, to account for his possession of three horses, which were taken from him at the time of his arrest there. If nothing can be proven against him he will be brought to answer the charge made against him in Westmoreland county.

····Thomas Boyd, a driver of one of Wainwright's ale wagons, attempted to cross the railroad track on Liberty street, near Edwin's mill on Saturday, in front of an engine. The wagon was caught by the engine, and carried for about thirty feet. Boyd was thrown from the wagon, and had it not been for a policeman pulling him from the track, probably would have been run over—as it was, he escaped without injury. The horse only received a few slight scratches.

····Postmaster Negley on Saturday received the following order from R. C. Jackson, of New York, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, by which it will be seen that there will be no more mails received on the limited mail and fast line: "After the 23d inst. the only *postal-car* service relating to the Eastern and Western Pennsylvania lines will be on the Cincinnati Express West and the Atlantic Express East, between New York and Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh and St. Louis postal car between Pittsburgh and St. Louis. No mails to be carried on the limited mail train, the day express, or the fast line east."

····Further intelligence from New Brighton about the tramps is not very encouraging. On Thursday night a burglarious visit was effected through Dr. McKinley's bed room on the second story of his house by means of a hook-ladder, and a pair of pants and a coat fished from the chamber by a hook. The fellows, however, were rather slick, and the Doctor walked up, secured his property, and put them to flight before they got possession of the booty. An attack was made on Saturday on the dwelling of Mr. J. M. Lightcap, but the inmates were awakened, and the cowards put to flight before they succeed in securing anything. In the dwelling and bakery of Mr. Smith they were more successful, however, having secured a valuable silver watch and eight hundred dollars in cash. Arms and ammunition are getting to be in good demand in that town.

·····Shortly after two o'clock on Saturday morning a general fire alarm in Allegheny brought all the engines to the vicinity of North avenue and Fremont street where a fire was observed to be raging in the Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Factory. Owing to the disordered state of the alarm boxes, occasioned by the late thunder storm, and the scarcity of water supply the engines were delayed in commencing operations, so that the flames succeeded in making headway beyond all prospects of subjugation. By the vigorous efforts of the firemen, however, the extension of the fire was prevented. Part of the buildings were owned by Mr. W. Leggett, and used as a coopering shop, and the upper portion was occupied by the Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Company, whose headquarters are in Delphos, Ohio. The report of the Deputy Fire Marshal shows the loss of the former to be $13,000, the valuation being $15,000; salvage $3,000, and insurance $5,000. The loss of the other factory is estimated at $7,000, of which $4,400 is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not yet known, but there is a strong suspicion of incendiarism. A workman named Thos. Carroll, who was sleeping in the building when the fire broke out, was severely scorched, having been asleep until wakened by the heat.

PERSONAL.

···Fire Marshal Livingston is sick.

···John H. Hampton, Esq., is in Erie.

···Judge Ketchum will be installed at Erie to-day.

···Mr. M. J. Gorley, principal of the Third ward schools, returned on Saturday from a visit to the Centennial.

···Col. Guthrie has returned from Philadelphia, where he has been arranging for the August encampment. He pronounces everything ready.

THE RETIRING JUDGE.

Action of the Grand Jury at Erie Relative to the Retirement of Judge McCandless

On the convening of the United States District Court, at Erie, Friday morning, Hon. John Cresswell, foreman of the Grand Jury, submitted the following paper, and asked that it be read by the Clerk and entered upon the minutes of the Court:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, with this session of the Court, terminates his official relations with the district, after a judicial career embracing a period of seventeen years, and

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Grand Jury at this term of the said Court, now in session at Erie, consider it our duty, as well as our pleasure and privilege, to bear testimony of our appreciation of him in his relations both as a private citizen and as a judicial officer; therefore, we hereby resolve:

First—That during the long term of his official career, by a conscientious and faithful discharge of his duties, and by his dignified, and at all times courteous conduct towards all suitors in his court and by his many eminent social qualities he has endeared himself to the people of this district, and bears with him their highest esteem and confidence.

Second—That we regret that a cause has arisen whereby his judgment has dictated a necessity for a retirement from a position which he has not only ably filled, but has well adorned, and we regret the loss to our people of an able jurist, whose ripe experience would have rendered his future service of incalculable benefit to his fellow jurists, members of the bar and the general public.

Third—That in his retirement to private life, Judge McCandless carries with him the highest regard and best wishes of his fellow-citizens, who honor him "for the lustre he has shed on the high place it has been his good fortune to occupy, and who praise him for that more sublime virtue which shines in all his actions." We trust that a release from the cares and duties of official station will tend to his comforts and add many years to his life to be spent in the society of his friends and family.

Fourth—That we request the Court to direct that this paper be filed and entered on the minutes of this term of the District Court.

The resolutions were signed by the foreman, Hon. John Cresswell, and each member of the Grand Jury.

CENTENNIAL.

Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Local Preachers' Association.

The Local Preachers' Association of the M. E. Church of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding country, held a quarterly meeting at the Butler street M. E. Church yesterday, at which special Centennial religious services took place, attracting a large concourse of people, the church being crowded throughout the day and evening.

The morning service consisted of a prayer and praise meeting at nine o'clock, in charge of Rev. W. H Evans, which continued for over an hour. At half-past ten o'clock Rev. W. A. Allcott delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion. At ten o'clock P. M. the ordinance of Baptism was administered to a number of persons by the pastor of the congregation, Rev. S. P. Wolf, after which the Quarterly Love Feast was held, under the direction of the President of the association, Rev. W. W. Stewart. At the close of the Love Feast a class of probationers were received into full membership.

In the evening the services were entirely of a Centennial religious character consisting of addresses by Rev. J. F. Dravo, J. Gaitchell, and J. Vannote.

The meeting throughout was one of the most interesting ever held by the association.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

A Little Boy Falls Into a Barrel of Water.

A very sad accident occurred in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, last evening, which resulted in the death of a little son of Mr. Ridgely. It appears that Mrs. Ridgely visited her sister who resides on McClure avenue, near Preble avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, taking with her two children, one a babe and the other a little boy two and a half years old. During the afternoon the little boy went out into the yard to play, and had been gone but a short time when his mother called him, but receiving no answer she went in search of him. To her horror she found him lying, head downward, in a barrel partially buried in the ground beside the stable, in which the rain water from the stable was held. The barrel was only about half full of water, but on drawing the child out he was found to be dead, having been drowned. A jury was empanelled and dispatched for Mr. Ridgely, who resides in East Liberty. The Coroner was also notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

LIMITED MAIL.

The Train Still Runs, but No Mail Carried.

In accordance with the orders of the Postmaster General the limited mail was discontinued yesterday. The train will still run, because we are reliably informed "it pays too well to take it off," but until Congress agree, to pay the price demanded by the railroad company the mails will be discontinued. Last evening the postoffice received three pouches of mail by the train, which had been put on at way stations by postmasters who had either not received or had misunderstood the instructions of the Postmaster General, but no mails were received from New York.

A Card.

Grocers and all other dealers in Fruit Jars will find it to their advantage to call on us at once, as we are prepared to fill orders promptly for all the reliable makes of Jars and Jelly Tumblers in the market. All the grades of Sealing Wax at low prices. The scarcity of Jars, etc., resulting from the excessive demand, is so great that only those who place their orders at once will be guaranteed prompt delivery.

Respectfully,
J. F. SMITH, SON & Co.,
189 Liberty street.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes,

Stationery my specialty.
GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,
No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Steamboat Bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce on Saturday heard Capt. Scott, of St. Louis, in advocacy of various amendments to the steamboat bill, requiring a higher standard of qualifications for pilots, engineers and inspectors.

The "Silver Dollar" Bill.

The Silver Dollar bill will come up tomorrow, and is entitled to the morning hour. It is in danger from two directions. The point of order has already been made that that part of the bill providing for the issue of bullion notes will require an appropriation to carry it into effect. General Banks holds, however, that the point is not well taken. The second danger lies in the fact that the anti-resumptions will certainly move an amendment repealing the resumption act. The question which disturbs the friends of the bill is whether Speaker Sayler will rule the amendment in order or not. The chances on this seem to be about even. The matter has excited a great deal of interest, and logrolling has already become quite active. The bill comes from the Committee on Mines and Mining, instead of Banking and Currency, as erroneously stated. The last named committee seems to have gone out of business. They cannot agree on the question of the repeal of the Resumption act, and they have nothing else to do. The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures will report a bill to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar if the bill now before the House should fail, if the committee is called again this session, which is not certain.

The Robeson Impeachment Project.

The gentlemen having more directly at heart the impeachment of Secretary Robeson have great confidence that they will succeed. One of their points is that Robeson transferred the naval accounts in London to Clews, Habicht & Co., although the appointment of the firm had never been submitted to the Senate for confirmation. They hold that this is an impeachable offense. There are good lawyers, however, who do not think so. Senator Thurman last winter made a speech of half an hour against the confirmation of the Seligmans for a similar position on the ground that such an action was not required by law.

The Silver Bill.

The President has not yet signed the Silver bill. Treasury officials say the section authorizing the exchange of $10,000,000 silver for a like amount of legal tender notes will be practically inoperative, the Treasury not having the silver on hand. The amount coined is only sufficient for the redemption of fractional currency.

Nominations.

The President has nominated George F. Talbot, of Maine, as Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Bluford Wilson, resigned, and Thos. J. Brady, of Indiana, Second Assistant Postmaster General, vice J. N. Tyner, promoted Postmaster General.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Shooting Match at Wimbledon, England.

LONDON, July 22.—The match between the English, Scotch, Australian and Canadian teams, begun on Wednesday at Wimbledon, was concluded to-day, and was won by England. The following is the score at three